

France Faces Economic Shutdown in Wider Strike

Government Stands By Reforms as Unions Urge Private-Sector Walkout

PARIS — An open-ended strike by public employees risked turning into a much wider shutdown of the French economy as union leaders urged private-sector workers to join starting Monday.

But the conservative government, determined to stick to its austerity plan, is not backing down.

A network of buses and boats is to be set up across Paris starting Monday afternoon to counter the transportation strike, which has paralyzed the French capital for 10 days, Transportation Minister Bernard Pons announced.

About 140 contracted bus lines will run throughout the capital, while a ferry service along the Seine will also be put into operation to ease the commuter chaos that ground much of the city to a halt all last week, he said Sunday.

The boat service will involve the Bateaux Mouches, which normally ply the Seine loaded with tourists. They will stop at three landing stations along the river: Bercy, the Alma Bridge and the Radio France building.

The services, which will be free to commuters, will have a capacity of up to 100,000 passengers a day, he said, compared with 800,000 bus passengers in the capital at normal peak times.

Mr. Pons said the facilities would begin running from Monday afternoon, and would be fully operational from Tuesday.

Breaking his silence on the unrest, President Jacques Chirac reaffirmed support on Sunday for the welfare reforms proposed by the government. "It is this path, the path of reforms too long delayed, that I have chosen," Mr. Chirac said during a summit of French-speaking nations in Cotonou, Benin.

Mr. Chirac, who arrived in Cotonou on Friday, had said he would not comment on domestic matters during the summit out of respect for his hosts.

"France is at a bit of a crossroads," the French president said to reporters. "Either it continues along the easy path, inevitably leading to deficits that impair employment and aggravate social divisions, or it refuses to give up and courageously attacks this disease, which is eating away at it."

The walkout by train, subway and bus drivers has had the most crippling effect. Commuters cannot get to work, department stores remain empty during the peak Christmas season and factories are idled by the lack of cargo normally shipped by train.

Business leaders say the strike, in its 10th day Sunday, has had catastrophic consequences.

"Our sales have plunged 60 percent in the past week. That means we are being literally asphyxiated," said Philippe Vinet, director of Printemps, a major department store chain.

Industry Minister Franck Borotra said small businesses had seen their sales cut in half. "France needs to work," he said.

Transport, utility, postal and other public employees are fighting government austerity measures aimed primarily at them.

To slash its huge budget deficit, the conservative government is freezing all wages for its 5 million public employees and extending by 2½ years, to 40, the number of years they must pay into the social security health-care and retirement system before retiring. That would bring them in line with private-sector workers.

Most unions refused offers to discuss the austerity plan over the weekend.

Teachers, hospital staff and civil servants are among groups threatening to join the strike action, which already rallied postal and utility workers alongside the rail workers at the end of last week.

Two of France's three main unions, the independent Force Ouvrière and the Communist-led CGT, have called for the protest actions to be widened into a general strike.

The CGT plans a "day of action" Tuesday, including another mass demonstration, as discontent continued to spread. New sectors likely to be hit hard this week include road and air transportation, the ports and the banks.

Polls indicate that about two-thirds of the population support the strikers, despite the commuter chaos last week.

To make matters worse for Mr. Juppé, there is no immediate end in sight for nationwide protests by students and university teachers over underfunding for their schools.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)



Mr. Clinton, left, and Mr. González on Sunday at a press conference in Madrid. The president said the first U.S. troops would land in Bosnia in a few days.

First Group Of 700 GIs Authorized For Bosnia

Clinton Makes It Clear: Serb Leaders Expected To Honor Commitment

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

MADRID — President Bill Clinton said Sunday that he had formally authorized the deployment of the first 700 American troops to Bosnia and called on Serbian leaders to "take the appropriate steps" to ensure that the terms of the peace agreement are followed.

Mr. Clinton, in a press conference concluding a summit meeting between the United States and the European Union, said the 700 troops, part of a group that will prepare the ground for the arrival of the full 60,000-man NATO force to be deployed in Bosnia, will arrive within "the next couple days," he said.

The U.S.-EU summit meeting, at the end of Mr. Clinton's five-day trip to Europe,

New generation in Congress questions NATO ties: Page 3. • Dole sees the limits of partisanship: Page 7.

produced a "Trans-Atlantic Agenda" that includes a series of cooperative steps aimed at moving the world closer to a free and open trading system.

While the trans-Atlantic accord, a product of five months of negotiations, was initially seen as an effort to create the world's largest free trade zone, domestic political concerns, particularly the fear of growing unemployment in Europe, turned attention to defense and social issues.

"This marks a clear effort to act together for common objectives: democracy, the defense of human rights, commerce and the common struggle against new forms of crime — such as terrorism and drug trafficking," Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain told reporters.

Officials involved in negotiating the accord said it represented an effort to turn U.S. economic attention back toward Europe after a period of concentration on emerging markets in Asia and Latin America. (The main points of the plan are on Page 10.)

Beyond that, the talks between United States and Europeans focused on an international effort to rebuild Bosnia's infrastructure.

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France Recalls General for Sarajevo Remarks

PARIS — Defense Minister Charles Millon of France said Sunday that he had ordered the commander of UN forces in Sarajevo, Jean-René Bachelet, to return to Paris after he criticized the Bosnian peace accord negotiated by the United States in Dayton, Ohio.

"I have asked General Bachelet to return to Paris," Mr. Millon said in a television interview. "I will be meeting him tomorrow. It is quite obvious the French government cannot accept any sort of criticism of the Dayton plan."

In remarks published in the French press last week, General Bachelet suggested that the Dayton accord was an "unsustainable" political ploy by the United States that would prove unworkable around Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, unless it included additional guarantees for the Serbs living there.

Mr. Millon did not make clear whether General Bachelet would be replaced or whether he would be allowed to continue his tour of duty in Sarajevo, which has six months to run. On Saturday, the general said his remarks had not been intended for publication.

Mr. Millon said France had clearly accepted the Dayton peace plan, expected to be formally signed in Paris on Dec. 14, and would be sending 7,500 ground troops to help enforce it.

But he said the French government was concerned that "the balance between the communities should be respected."

President Jacques Chirac has written to President Bill Clinton calling for guarantees for the Bosnian Serbs, who fear they will be overrun in Sarajevo once their militia is disbanded in the Bosnian capital, an act that is supposed to take place within

45 days of the signing of the peace deal. Officials of the Bosnian government have condemned General Bachelet's remarks, and said that the French forces could not be depended on to police the peace accord and should be replaced by Americans once NATO arrives. Kit R. Roane of The New York Times reported earlier from Sarajevo.

"We don't trust them and we think they will fail in implementing this agreement," said Hasan Muratovic, minister for relations with the United Nations. "Therefore, we are asking NATO to change the deployment plan so they are not the only force here. We would like Americans and may ask the French to leave entirely."

Under the peace agreement, most Serbian-held land around the Bosnian capital would fall under the rule of the Muslim-Croatian federation in March.

Another Ex-President Arrested in Korea

SEOUL — Former President Chun Doo Hwan was arrested on Sunday but remained defiant over charges that he orchestrated a 1979 military mutiny that led within months to a coup and a bloody crackdown on the opposition.

The arrest marks another dramatic turn in the political upheaval shaking South Korea, which began with a late-October confession by former President Roh Tae Woo that he had accumulated a \$653 million slush fund while in office. Mr. Roh, who was Mr. Chun's successor, has been in jail since Nov. 16. The current president, Kim Young Sam, also has been accused by opponents of accepting campaign contributions of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Roh's arrest warrant accused him of taking bribes of more than \$300 million from top businessmen during his 1988-93 term as president. Prosecutors said Sat-

urday that he will be formally indicted on those charges Monday. They have indicated that as many as 20 or more top business leaders may also be indicted Monday but that at most only a few would face arrest.

Mr. Chun, a former general, was arrested before dawn Sunday in his hometown of Hapcheon, 240 kilometers (144 miles) south of Seoul, and taken to Anyang Prison on the capital's outskirts.

State television reported that, during nine hours of interrogation, Mr. Chun denied that a military coup had taken place in 1979. He said he had acted according to law. Mr. Chun also denied responsibility for the May 1980 Kwangju massacre of anti-government demonstrators, saying he was in no position to deploy forces during that time, the television said.

During the assault on Kwangju, Mr. Chun was leading a group of officers who

had grabbed power from acting President Choi Kyu Hui, installed in office after Park Chun Hee was assassinated.

Mr. Chun's reported remarks mirror a public defense he made during an earlier round of inquiry. Prosecutors in July dropped a probe against Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh over the military actions, citing the need for national unity.

Mr. Chun was arrested hours after he delivered an address on national television in which he refused to answer prosecutors' questions about the coup and the massacre. Mr. Chun ruled South Korea from 1980 to 1988.

"I will not cooperate with the summons," Mr. Chun, 64, told the nation, along with the crowd gathered outside his Seoul doorstep. He then defiantly stepped into a black limousine, surrounded by

See KOREA, Page 10

Gazprom: Russia's State Within a State

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the southwestern suburbs of Moscow, a dramatic new skyscraper juts into the sky, world headquarters of the giant Russian gas monopoly Gazprom. Atop the 34-story stone and glass tower is a hushed, glass-enclosed lounge and restaurant, adorned with fresh flowers, from which all of Russia seems to spread out below. In the New Russia, this is the citadel of power.

More than the politicians who sit in the Kremlin, more than the commanders of the Russian Army, even more than the mafia chieftains and regional bosses who dot the landscape, the corporate executives of Gazprom stand tall over a society and economy still beset by chaos and uncertainty.

Gazprom is Russia's largest company, but it is much more. It has become a state within a state. The company's influence is felt across international frontiers, at the highest levels of authority in Moscow and across the vast Siberian expanses. By some estimates, it is the second most profitable company in the world.

Gazprom is at the heart of a struggle over Russia's political future. The historic transition to free markets and democracy, which began as a battle over ideas, has now turned into a fierce contest between fi-

nanial and economic interests.

Russia has become an unruly oligarchy — a power structure of rival clans made up of prominent politicians and their financial groups — in which none has yet obtained the upper hand. In the next two elections, for Parliament this month and for president next June, all of them are aiming to become the country's dominant power.

So far, the most powerful clan of all is Gazprom. The company was formed al-

most single-handedly by a former Soviet gas minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who today is the Russian prime minister. Its chairman, Rem Vykhov, is a protégé of Mr. Chernomyrdin's. The new chairman of Russia's Central Bank, Sergei Dubinin, previously worked on Gazprom's banking affairs.

Critics of Gazprom contend that it has

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AGENDA



RUSSIAN DELIGHT — Coach Tom Gullickson, right, and Pete Sampras celebrating after the U.S. beat Russia to win the Davis Cup. Page 20.

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Robertson Davies Is Dead at 82

TORONTO (AP) — Robertson Davies, the Canadian novelist whose eclectic career included stints in the theater and in academia, has died at 82.

Mr. Davies, who was widely recognized as one of Canada's most accomplished authors, died from a stroke Saturday night in an Orangeville hospital, 50 miles northwest of Toronto, said his secretary, Moira Whiston.

Mr. Davies's best-known works are two trilogies written in the '70s and '80s.

Immigrants in U.S. Let Their Fingers Do the Walking

By Doreen Carvajal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At two inches thick, the Russian Yellow Pages has a familiar look and heft with some basic refinements: Russian translations, a Russian information line and a critical section mapping the sites of Manhattan's better public toilets.

"Someone once said we are united by the constitution and television," said Ilya I. Levkov, officially the publisher of the 800-page Russian Yellow Pages, but more often its chief writer, editor and

salesman. "I thought I could unite the Russians here by the Yellow Pages."

Others had the same idea in a different language: in the last five years foreign-language telephone directories have multiplied so rapidly that it is possible to choose a Portuguese driving instructor from the Lista Telefónica Luso Americana in New Jersey, or an Israeli psychotherapist from the Jewish Israeli Yellow Pages, which is published in Queens and printed in Israel.

Two forces have contributed to the growth of a united nations of telephone directories: desktop computer publishing

programs and a rising number of prosperous immigrants who have attracted the attention of small entrepreneurs as well as AT&T and Nynex.

"Today you have Macintosh computers, laser printers, programs for making ads, programs to paginate the books," said Assaf Ran, president of Dapey Assaf Publication Ltd., which will publish 250,000 copies of the Jewish Israeli Yellow Pages next year. "It's very easy to prepare the material for the printer. And there are more Israelis here."

In the New York region alone, besides the Portuguese, Russian and Israeli di-

rectories, there are telephone guides catering to Colombians, Cubans, Dominicans, Filipinos and Koreans. The Yellow Pages Publishers Association in Michigan lists at least 27 Spanish directories and 11 Chinese guides around the United States.

National advertisers and industry experts said the ethnic telephone books started emerging in the mid-1980s after the breakup of AT&T, but many failed to survive business downturns. Then in the early '90s, a new wave of foreign language directories appeared that tried to offer more

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Newsstand Prices

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| Andorra | 10.00 FF | Luxembourg | 65 L Fr |
| Antilles | 12.50 FF | Morocco | 14 Dh |
| Cambodia | 1.600 CFA | Qatar | 1.000 Rials |
| Egypt | 50 P | Reunion | 12.50 FF |
| France | 10.00 FF | Saudi Arabia | 10.00 R |
| Gabon | 1100 CFA | Senegal | 1.100 CFA |
| Greece | 350 Dr | Spain | 225 PTAS |
| Italy | 2.800 Lire | Tunisia | 1.250 Din |
| Ivory Coast | 1.250 CFA | Turkey | 10.000 Dh |
| Jordan | 1.250 JD | U.A.E. | 60.000 Dirh |
| Lebanon | 1.800 L.L. | U.S. Mail (Eur.) | \$1.20 |

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THE AMERICAS

Post-Cold War Generation on Capitol Hill Questions the Tie to NATO

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last June, a visiting delegation from Europe stopped on Capitol Hill for a carefully arranged reception, one to which members of Congress had been invited to chat with such top-level officials as Malcolm Rifkind, then Britain's defense minister.

They found an empty room. "I don't think we expected 250 congressmen, but nobody showed up," recalled a British diplomat. Disappointed, Mr. Rifkind and the Dutch and Norwegian defense ministers representing the Western European Union moved on to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. All 18 senators had been invited to meet with them. Only one appeared.

That humiliating episode underscored the changing congressional attitudes toward Europe. As lawmakers prepare to vote on President Bill Clinton's proposal to deploy American troops to the Balkans, one of the most important factors will be a growing skepticism on Capitol Hill about the trans-Atlantic ties that existed during the Cold War.

These go-it-alone sentiments are strongest among the new members of the House of Representatives.

Since early this year, when many of them refused to go along with emergency aid for Mexico, the freshmen have shown an independent streak and a reluctance to follow the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, or the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia.

Mr. Dole and other veteran lawmakers are now supporting the deployment of American troops to Bosnia, and that may be enough to give Mr. Clinton the congressional backing he needs. At the same time, the debate over Bosnia underscores the extent to which younger members of Congress are questioning the principles that have guided American foreign policy since the end of World War II.

In recent days, the Clinton administration has warned that if the United States does not send troops to Bosnia, its action could jeopardize the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the military alliance between North America and Western Europe.

"NATO was built on the sharing of risks and the sharing of effort," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher told Congress last week. "We're NATO's largest member. We're the core of NATO's strength and resolve. The alliance simply cannot undertake what would be the largest mission in its history if we decline to do our share."

Yet for some lawmakers, the administration's argument falls flat because they aren't sure about the value of NATO itself.

"NATO's purpose was to fight communism, to be a counterbalance to communism," said Representative Dave Camp, Republican of Michigan. "And communism is not the threat it once was."

Mr. Camp, a third-term congressman, said he has

There's a feeling now that with the end of the Cold War, there are not many vital American interests anywhere in the world.

received about 100 telephone calls from Michigan constituents who opposed the American deployment in the Balkans and only one call supporting it.

Representative Sue Myrick, Republican of North Carolina, one of the many new lawmakers who oppose the Bosnian deployment, said, "I just don't buy" the administration's argument that a U.S. refusal to send troops would jeopardize the future of

NATO. Asked whether the United States should stay in NATO itself, Ms. Myrick replied: "I think that's up for discussion."

Alarmed European leaders view the overall climate on Capitol Hill as evidence that Congress is retreating to an earlier era when America sought to avoid international involvements.

"I will not hide the fact I am very worried about the isolationism of the current American Congress," President Jacques Chirac of France said last week.

The word "isolationism," however, may not adequately describe the current mood.

The drift on Capitol Hill this year "is characterized neither by internationalism nor isolationism but by indifference," said former Representative Stephen J. Solarz of New York, who four years ago broke ranks with many of his fellow Democrats to support the Bush administration's policies in the Gulf War. "There's a feeling now that with the end of the Cold War, there are not many vital American interests anywhere in the world."

The changes in approach on foreign policy are to some extent an outgrowth of the huge turnover in Congress. Some 185 members of the House, nearly half of its membership, were elected in the last two elections.

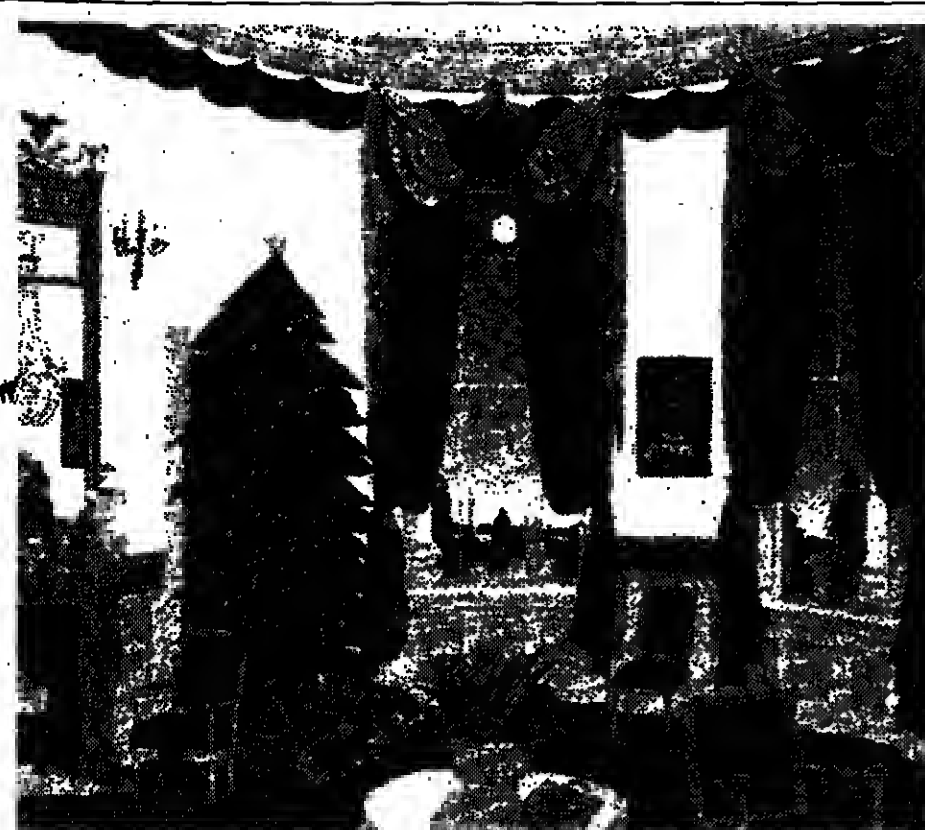
Together, they make up the largest bloc of new members on Capitol Hill since the elections of 1946 and 1948. All of these new representatives started their terms of office after the breakup of the Soviet Union. They are the first post-Cold War generation on Capitol Hill.

Many have become involved in foreign policy issues primarily as part of their efforts to alter the direction of domestic policy. They have supported efforts to reduce foreign aid and to abolish or reorganize foreign policy agencies like the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development.

Jeremy Rosner of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who has studied congressional behavior on foreign policy, contended that the new members of Congress see foreign policy largely through the lens of domestic concerns.

"These are not people who came to Congress to work on foreign policy," he said. "If some of them are more extreme than other congressmen about foreign aid, it's because they came to town to shrink the deficit. If some of them are more extreme about reorganizing the State Department, it's because they came to town to shrink the size of the federal government."

POLITICAL NOTES



The White House Christmas card shows the seasonally decorated Blue Room.

Kassebaum: No Regrets

WASHINGTON — The final act of elective politics is to go cold turkey, leave the scene behind and head home to an ordinary life.

"To Kansas," says Senator Nancy Kassebaum, her smile as serene and honest as anything ever in the Capitol.

"It's important for anybody in politics to be able to go home," the Kansas Republican advises in the terse, tidy way that has been her oratorical trademark in the political career she never expected. When she leaves in a year she will go to a small, white farmhouse in the middle of Kansas where there are cows and oo C-Span congressional debates.

"I will get a satellite dish — to watch the basketball," says the senator, a University of Kansas alumna, drawing the line of her tolerance firmly, as she did in 1986 when she bucked President Ronald Reagan and led the fight for economic sanctions on South Africa in the final push to end apartheid.

Many who leave Congress may never leave town, opting for second careers in lobbying, lawyering and the sort of spectator-sport commenting that Senator Kassebaum warns is a discouraging aspect of modern politics. No chance that she will be among those risking spiritual angst at the Beltway's power-lunch trough after she quits next year.

"You know, 'Crusifix' and all that, the higher the decibel level gets, the more it's like a boxing match," she explains. "It's really different from when I came here."

"Today, there's an almost information overload, a bombardment by news, by faxes. Everything is instantaneous," she says, describing the descent of politics to infotainment, shallow and kaleidoscopic.

"Kind of a Roman circus in which people would rather watch politicians go at it," she continues. "Politics as channel surfing. We

want a new idea a day, a new person a day. There's no willingness to sustain, even though it may not be as exciting over a period of time to stick with something that needs to be done in a constructive way." (NYT)

Motor Voters Stay Home

NEW YORK — In the 11 months since the National Voter Registration Act — the "Motor Voter Law" — went into effect, Americans have been signing up at driving permit bureaus and other government service offices at more than a million a month, more than twice the usual rate.

But will they vote? Some preliminary results are in, and they are not encouraging.

In Kentucky's gubernatorial primaries last spring, fewer than 7 percent of those who registered between January and May while getting a driving permit turned out to vote. Of those who registered at social services offices fewer than 5 percent voted.

By contrast, the turnout rate was about 25 percent for Kentuckians who registered between January and May through the traditional manner of going to a registrar's office, the so-called "motivated walk-ins."

"Motor Voter is a howling success as a registration tool but turnout is still a dog," said Bob Babbage, Kentucky's secretary of state and chief elections officer. "When a lot of the very people you're trying to reach then lag in actually turning out by a five-to-one ratio, that's discouraging." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, as he ordered the first wave of American soldiers to Bosnia: "Our destiny in America is still linked to Europe. And what we're seeing in Bosnia is an affront to the conscience of human beings everywhere, right in the heart of Europe." (AP)

Away From Politics

• Two railroad employees were killed and a third was hospitalized when a train struck them as they worked on the rails near the station in Harrison, New Jersey. The cause of the accident was not immediately known. (NYT)

• A judge whose chambers were damaged when a bomb blasted the Oklahoma City federal building could have doubts cast on his impartiality, an appeals court said in removing him from hearing the case. Judge Wayne Alley of U.S. District Court was expected to formally recuse himself on Monday from hearing the case. Two men are charged in the bombing, which killed 168 people. (AP)

• A single-engine airplane crashed on a turnpike in Hallett, Oklahoma, killing all three people aboard, and a related accident killed a

motorist. The Cessna 172 was trying to make an emergency landing on the turnpike when it clipped a power line and crashed onto the eastbound lanes near Hallett, about 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of Tulsa. (AP)

• A Miami doctor who amputated the wrong foot of a diabetic patient and cut off another patient's toe without her consent was fined \$10,000 and barred from practicing for six months. In making his decision, the Florida Board of Medicine cited Dr. Rolando Sanchez's previously unblemished record, and said that the diabetic's other leg probably would have been amputated anyway. (AP)

• The guardianship case involving O.J. Simpson's two children will be closed to the public, with even the case's court schedule remaining secret. An Orange County official said the move was necessary to protect the privacy of Sydney, 10, and Justin, 7. (AP)

CIA Paid Rightist Chieftain In Haiti

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The former leader of Haiti's most feared right-wing paramilitary group has confirmed that he was a paid agent of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1991 to 1994.

The former paramilitary leader, Emmanuel Constant, now jailed in a Maryland detention center on immigration charges, said published reports linking him to the CIA were true. He made his admission in a videotaped interview with the CBS News program "60 Minutes," which provided transcripts to other news organizations.

"I was meeting with the CIA on a regular basis," said Mr. Constant, whose group, known as Frap, is accused of murdering, raping and beating hundreds of supporters of Haiti's president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. "We had an understanding. We had an alliance."

Mr. Constant said he was given a code name, "Gamal," a sophisticated walkie-talkie and \$700 a month in cash by the CIA's station chief in Haiti, with whom he met regularly, sometimes daily.

The meetings, he added, usually took place during long drives in the station chief's car. He said he provided derogatory information about Mr. Aristide sought by the CIA, discussed his own aspirations to be Haiti's president — which, he said, the station chief encouraged — and gave full accounts of his political and paramilitary activities.

"They knew exactly what I was doing," said Mr. Constant, who entered the United States illegally last year and is fighting a federal court order that he be deported to Haiti, where he faces criminal charges.

His relationship with the CIA, he said, started shortly after a right-wing military junta overthrew Mr. Aristide in September 1991.

The New York Times has reported that leaders of the junta were on the CIA's payroll from the mid-1980s until at least the early 1990s. It also has reported that the agency had set up a Haitian intelligence service whose members attacked Mr. Aristide's supporters, as did Mr. Constant's paramilitary organization, the Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti.

A CIA spokesman, Mark Mansfield, had no comment on the agency's relationship with Mr. Constant. He did say that the "CIA had no role in creating, funding or guiding the Frap organization" or in supporting "anti-democratic activities" in Haiti.

The director of central intelligence, John M. Deutch, has ordered a worldwide evaluation of the CIA's paid foreign agents. He has said that informants whose crimes or abuses outweigh the quality of information they provide will be dropped from the agency's payroll.

Redrawing Rule Against Internet Smut
On-Line Services Accept a Compromise Proposal

By Edmund L. Andrews

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bowing to a seemingly unstoppable push in Congress to keep sexual material off the Internet, a coalition of commercial on-line services and some civil liberties groups have agreed to accept a number of restrictions they had opposed a few months ago.

The move comes a few days before a House-Senate conference committee is expected to debate a measure that would impose fines of up to \$100,000 and prison sentences on people who knowingly transmit pornography or material deemed "filthy," "lewd" or "indecent."

The legislation is being considered at a time when there has been an explosion of interest in the Internet and cyberspace, and amid rising fears that consumers, including the young, will be able to forage freely among pornographic offerings.

The compromise, drafted by Representative Rick White, Republican of Washington, would retain provisions of a Senate bill that would impose fines and prison sentences on those who transmit pornography.

But it would weaken prohibitions in the Senate bill against making indecent material available to children, by changing the prohibition to material that is con-

sidered "harmful to children." Supporters of the compromise say that designation would apply only to graphic or explicit sexual material that has no redeeming literary or social value.

The compromise would also offer added protection to on-line services or information providers who make a good-faith effort to keep sexual material away from children.

Opponents of any new restrictions, many of whom reluctantly agreed to the compromise, concede that Congress is certain to include new prohibitions in a broad bill dealing with telecommunications that is now in the conference committee. They have given up trying to kill the restrictions entirely.

Instead, they are trying to fend off efforts by the Christian Coalition and conservative Republicans, led by Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, to impose even stricter regulations than those approved by the Senate last June.

To a great degree, the compromise embodies features in the Senate bill, which was adamantly opposed by civil liberties groups and free-market conservatives, including the House speaker, Newt Gingrich.

"We're not completely thrilled with it, but because we want to come to some resolution of this issue I think we can

accept it," said Bill Burrington, director of public policy for America Online, the nation's fastest-growing commercial on-line computer network.

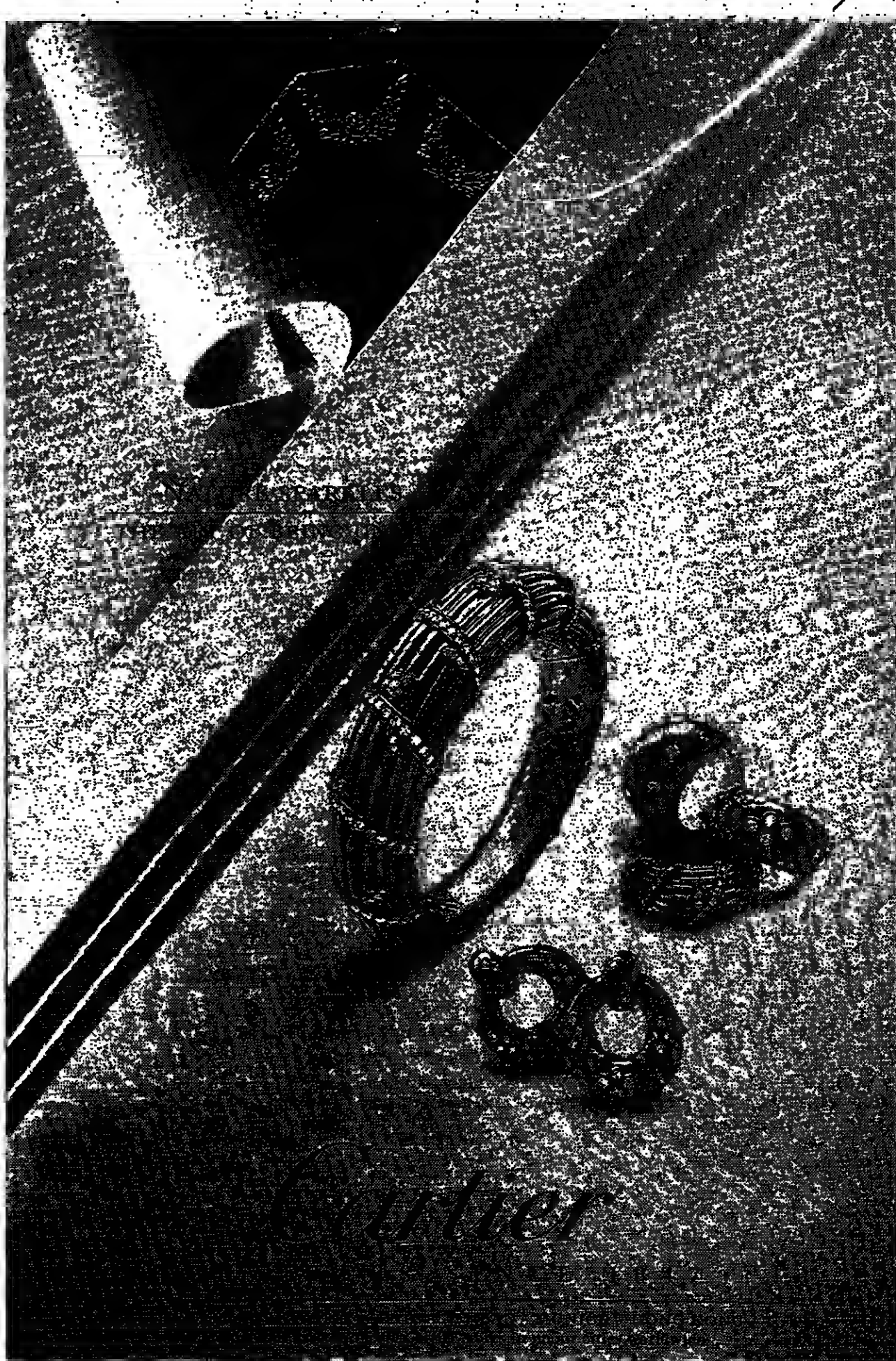
The measure that the Senate passed in June, sponsored by Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, imposed tough penalties but also offered legal protection to on-line services from being liable for material that was carried over their networks without their knowledge.

Mr. Gingrich openly ridiculed the provision, and other senior House Republicans have been lukewarm at best about the idea. Nevertheless, support for new prohibitions has been growing, and lawmakers on all sides of the issue say that some form of the Senate bill is certain to be included in the final legislation.

Some civil rights groups said the compromise would be an improvement over the original bill and would still protect children from downloading graphic sexual material.

"While it does embody much of the original Exon proposal, it does so in a way that tries to embody a constitutionally recognized standard," said Jerry Berman, director of the Center of Democracy and Technology, a nonprofit group.

Even so, many civil rights advocates were less than enthusiastic about the proposal.



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EUROPE

The Battle to Succeed Papandreou Quietly Opens

By Celestine Bohlen

ATHENS — With Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou confined to a hospital bed, Greek politics have receded behind a respectful shroud, mindful of the power still held by the ailing 76-year-old leader whose life now depends on a battery of machines.

All signs indicate that a succession battle is already under way, as official medical bulletins paint an ever gloomier picture of Mr. Papandreou's condition.

But even from his hospital bed, Mr. Papandreou — a tough politician

whose career has been full of surprises — has reportedly sent signals that he is still not ready to give up power. According to the chief government spokesman, Telemachos Chytiris, the last note scribbled by the prime minister several days ago, as he was put back on a respirator, read, "I will survive."

Many, even among Mr. Papandreou's supporters, fear that he will attempt some political anointment of his wife, Dimitra Liani, 40, whose political ambitions helped create a rift inside his governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement earlier this year.

Mrs. Liani-Papandreou has been

shielded from the television cameras outside the Onassis Heart Center that have been tracking a constant stream of politicians who come to express their sympathy and concern for her husband.

Analysts here dismiss the rumors about a sickbed anointment of Mrs. Liani-Papandreou, although Mr. Papandreou's determination to assure a political role for his wife may well be a factor in the succession battle.

And if rumors are rife, it is because of the vacuum created by Mr. Papandreou's long-standing refusal to name a successor, or even to set down guidelines on how the succession

should take place in the event of his death or resignation.

Mr. Chytiris has indicated that, Mr. Papandreou's job could be divided into two parts — with a prime minister to be elected by the Socialists' 170-member parliamentary majority, and a party leader to be chosen later at a party congress.

Akis Tsochatzopoulos, minister of the interior and Mr. Papandreou's loyal lieutenant, has already been deputized to fill in for the prime minister at the European Union summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15. A stalwart in the party, Mr. Tsochatzopoulos is mentioned along with several others as a

possible contender for Mr. Papandreou's job.

■ Condition 'Stabilizes'

Doctors on Sunday continued efforts to remove Mr. Papandreou from the respirator that has kept him alive for nearly a week. The Associated Press reported from Athens, "The condition of his health has stabilized and attempts to disconnect him from the respirator are continuing," said Dr. Grigoris Skalkas. He added that Mr. Papandreou was also connected to a kidney machine and that he was being fed through a tube inserted in his stomach on Saturday.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Italian Ex-Fascists Hold Rally

ROME — At least 150,000 people demonstrated in the first rally by the extreme-right National Alliance since it dumped its fascist credentials this year, the Italian police and media reported Sunday.

Organizers of the rally Saturday, who put the numbers at 250,000, avoided Piazza Venezia, a square where the former dictator Benito Mussolini harangued the crowds, opting for one normally associated with leftist gatherings. The party had been known as the Italian Social Movement. (AFP)

Austrian Offers Coalition Talks

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, defending his record after nine years at the helm, said Sunday that he would discuss forming a coalition with any party except the far right after Dec. 17 elections.

In a television interview, the Social Democratic leader ruled out accepting any position other than chancellor, which could set him on yet another collision course with his estranged conservative coalition partner, Wolfgang Schüssel. (Reuters)

Chechen Amnesty Conditions Set

GROZNY, Russia — Chechen independence fighters could obtain an amnesty if they report to a new commission set up by President Boris N. Yeltsin, the head of Chechnya's pro-Moscow government said Sunday.

Doku Zagayev said at a news conference that the move was "a further step to restoring harmony in Chechnya" nearly a year after Russian troops first marched in to put down a three-year-old independence drive. (AFP)

Fire at Stockholm Ministries

STOCKHOLM — A fire damaged the government's main office building in central Stockholm on Sunday morning.

Police suspected arson in the fire in the Rosenbad building, which houses the prime minister's office and several ministries.

Damage from the flames was limited to the restaurant section, though the entire ground floor suffered smoke damage. The prime minister's office was not damaged. (AP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Foreign ministers discuss the Madrid summit talks, the situation in the former Yugoslavia after the Dayton accords and sanctions on Nigeria.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for Eastern Europe, Hans van den Broek, meets with Foreign Minister Mifis Kallias of Estonia.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for social affairs, Padraig Flynn, meets with the Portuguese labor minister, Maria João Rodrigues.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Germany's Greens Inch Away From Absolute Pacifism



Joschka Fischer, of the German Green Party, looking at a demonstrator's poster that reads, "Soldiers are Murderers."

Reuters

BREMEN, Germany — The Greens emerged from a weekend congress with their vision of a nonviolent world more blurred than ever before.

True to their pacifist origins, the party's left wing turned back an effort by the Greens' parliamentary co-leader, Joschka Fischer, to endorse the use of German military force as a last resort to halt genocide in places like Bosnia and Rwanda.

But Mr. Fischer and his allies won enough support to show that a substantial minority of Greens no longer categorically reject any use of force, setting the stage for more bruising internal battles.

The majority of delegates at the congress in Bremen agreed after hours of passionate debate Saturday that economic sanctions could be employed for securing peace.

They also backed the idea of sending lightly armed UN peacekeeping units to crisis areas and said force could be used if necessary to enforce trade sanctions against aggressors.

"I am extremely satisfied," the Greens' co-leader, Jürgen Trittin, said after the vote. "A clear majority opposed military intervention."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's plan to send 4,000 German soldiers to the Balkans to help enforce a peace deal for Bosnia split the Greens, whose party grew out of the student protests and peace movement of the 1960s and 1970s to become

Germany's third political force.

Its foreign policy positions are coming under closer scrutiny, given its efforts to cooperate with Social Democrats and toppling Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition in 1998 elections.

Mr. Trittin and Kerstin Müller, a parliamentary co-leader, carried the day by arguing that armed force to settle conflicts would do more harm than good and would militarize German foreign policy after 50 years of postwar restraint.

But the fact that more than a third of delegates voted for Mr. Fischer's motion supporting the use of force to end genocide — far more than was the case in a similar vote two years ago — showed the party was drifting more in his direction.

"We are the beaming losers," said Krista Sager, a party co-leader, who had argued as Mr. Fischer did that Greens had to do more than simply attribute Bosnia's ethnic killing to the failed policy of Western powers obsessed with their own interests.

"The mood in the party has changed," she said Sunday. "We are not a majority, that is sure, but we have solid ground under our feet."

The congress appealed to Greens in Parliament not to support Mr. Kohl's proposed Balkans deployment when it comes up for a vote Wednesday, leaving faction leaders scrambling to find a way to unify the divided deputies.

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INTERNATIONAL

Canada's Bitter Pill on Joblessness

Proposed Cuts in Benefits Unveiled in Ottawa

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The Canadian government has introduced its long-awaited proposals to reduce Canada's unemployment benefits in the latest round of budget cuts that are changing the character of this social democracy.

As one of the most deficit-ridden and indebted nations in the developed world, Canada has acknowledged for some time that its expansive social safety net should be trimmed.

Last spring, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien issued a budget for the coming year that promised large reductions in health care, welfare and unemployment as well as a 14 percent reduction in the federal work force. But only now are Canadians getting

a look at the details of the changes and how individuals will be affected.

The cuts, announced Friday, will target frequent users of unemployment insurance and those who, when working, earn relatively high incomes.

The changes also affect such typically Canadian seasonal workers as fishermen and lumberjacks, who in some parts of the country can work for as little as 10 weeks out of the year and earn unemployment benefits the other 42.

"This is our attempt to make the unemployment insurance system more relevant to today's workplace," said Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy. The current system "doesn't give people the chance or the ability to move back into the work force."

In the last 10 years, the Canadian un-

employment insurance program has exploded, with total costs doubling to \$12 billion and an increase in the number of beneficiaries to about 734,000.

The reaction to the proposed cuts was predictable. Unlike in France, where public sector workers are on strike, no one struck.

The few riots that do occur in Canada are usually confined to the warmer months. But there were outcries from the left and the middle that the plan announced undermined the essential character of the nation.

"This is a regressive reform," said Francine Lalonde, the labor expert for the opposition Bloc Québécois party in the House of Commons. "It is inequitable, it creates poverty and it is against employment."

Venezuelans Go to Polls Amid Gloom

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Venezuelans went to the polls Sunday to choose local lawmakers amid a general mood of disillusionment because of a persistent economic downturn and corruption scandals.

More than 10 million voters were eligible to cast ballots at 23,575 polling stations to elect 22 state governors, 370 state representatives, 330 mayors and 2,404 city council members.

President Rafael Caldera Rodríguez promised to provide a secure and tranquil environment for the voting and ordered 100,000 soldiers and other security personnel deployed.

Political analysts were predicting an extremely high abstention rate.

Venezuelans have become increasingly disillusioned because of corruption scandals, the most important of which brought down the former president Carlos Andrés Pérez Rodríguez.

In 1994, 17 major banks failed in the midst of a financial scandal that wiped out hundreds of millions of dollars in savings. The national currency, the bolívar, is currently worth about 330 to the dollar, considerably lower than the official rate of 170 to the dollar. Inflation hit 50 percent last year.

Planning Minister Edgar Paredes Pisaní said Friday that the government had reached an agreement in principle with the International Monetary Fund to devalue the currency.



JOINT FORCE — A soldier waving a truck of Palestinian police into an Israeli base near Bethlehem. The area is to be handed over to Palestinians before Christmas.

Q&A / Civil vs. Religious Law

Israel's Deep Divisions

Menashe Kadishman, a figurative and metaphorical sculptor and painter and winner of the 1995 Israel Prize, is one of Israel's best known artists. A veteran of the 1956 Sinai campaign, he is also a peace advocate who was a vocal opponent of Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. He spoke with Ken Shulman during a recent stop in Florence for an exhibition.

Q. How profoundly has the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin divided Israel?

A. We knew we had differences before the assassination, but we didn't know how powerful those divisions were. Today there are three Israeli nations: the Arab nation and the Jewish nation, which divides itself in two.

Q. What is the nature of this division among Israeli Jews?

A. It is the dispute between civil law and religious law, between those people who want to reconcile with the Palestinians, and those who want to expel them from the occupied territories.

Q. Do these religious people hate Arabs?

A. It has nothing to do with hating Arabs. I think they hate us more than they hate Arabs. They just want them somewhere else.

Most of these people have come from abroad, on a mission. Many of them come from America. And you don't leave a place like America to come to a place like Israel unless you have a mission. These people don't really live in Israel. They don't live in a country.

They live in a holy shrine. They are waiting for the messiah to arrive on a white donkey. For them, Israel is a ruin, a palm tree, a place they come to kiss the grave of Abraham and to have a bar mitzvah by the Wailing Wall.

Israel is a holy place for many religions. But the Christians living in England or America don't think that Israel is their country because their messiah was born there.

Q. There is a distinction. The American Jewish community provides substantial financial support to Israel. It's natural that the community would insist on having a say in the affairs of the state.

A. They have nothing to say. As long as I send my son to the army and they send their sons to college in America, they have no right to say anything. In fact, I think they give their money to compensate for their guilt feelings. Recently my son told me that he was ready to die for his

country. I thought this was tragic. I told him that he should consider living for his country.

Q. Is there a difference between the extreme orthodox in Israel and the radical fundamentalists in the Arab countries?

A. I used to think there was. But that was before they killed our leader. That evening when Rabin was killed I came to the square to support him. The atmosphere was so nice, so peaceful. I couldn't remember such a nice atmosphere.

In Israel you are always tense. You wake up in the morning feeling wonderful. Then a bus blows up. Somebody gets killed. You feel bad about giving back something that is a way is not even yours to give back. At the end of the day you hate everybody. We knew that there were problems. But perhaps we thought that because we were different, because we were Jews, these things wouldn't happen.

Q. Can Israel be a nonreligious state?

A. That is the irony. Everything we do here has to do with Judaism. We don't celebrate Christmas and Easter. We celebrate Hanukkah and Passover. The nonreligious people care just as much about the Bible as the religious people do.

Everybody gives examples from the Bible to support his point of view. Clinton quoted from the Bible at Rabin's funeral. The religious people criticize us for not living according to religious law. But then they go ahead and break the most important religious law of all: thou shalt not kill.

They killed Rabin. And a few days later a Yeshiva student goes and urinates on his grave. I felt like I had been struck on the head with a stone. What kind of person does that?

Q. Will fanatics succeed in blocking the peace process?

A. The peace process is going ahead. The Jews and the Palestinians must make peace. Both are sons of Abraham. And both have a right to this land. We must live according to our beliefs.

The real estate is not so important. If the temple were still standing today in Jerusalem, we would have to renovate it, redo the roof, put in air conditioning. You don't have to install air conditioning into the Ten Commandments.

And if you have a conscience, you realize that you can't come to this land and say it is only yours. There have always been Arabs here. There is a mosque on Mount Moriah. And they didn't kick the Jews out when they built it.

FBI Stops Sale of Moon Rock

NASA Suspects a Lunar Speck Was Stolen

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI showed up at a Manhattan auction gallery and seized a lunar specimen that was to have been sold to the highest bidder over the weekend.

NASA officials suspect it might have been stolen along with other items in a certified mail shipment 25 years ago, according to Eileen Hawley, a spokeswoman at Johnson Space Center in Houston.

If so, she said, "It's U.S. government property."

The specimen was the first Apollo lunar sample known to be offered for sale. The moon missions returned a total of about 842 pounds (380 kilos) of rocks for study and exhibit, currently divided into more than 98,062 individual specimens.

Of that total, Ms. Hawley said, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has kept track of all but 1.3 ounces (in 64 pieces), some of it in the form of dust. The sample in question weighs about a half ounce.

It was to be one of the choice items on the block in the largest natural history auction ever held in the United States.

The sale was organized by Phillips Fine Art Auctioneers, a London-based company that had expected the specimen to bring as much as \$400,000 at auction.

Brian and Ron Trochmann, the Atlanta brothers who put the sample up for sale, told the auctioneers that it had been given to their father, an executive in the 1960s of White-Westinghouse

who helped develop food packaging for the moon missions.

The catalogue said the moon rock had been given to Mr. Trochmann "by an astronaut who was a close personal friend." However, after that was quoted in a newspaper story last week, Alan Bean, an Apollo 12 astronaut, denied that he or any of his crew had had access to the lunar samples they brought back.

Auction officials acknowledged that the catalogue item was a mistake, resulting from a misunderstanding about what the brothers had said. The Trochmanns only claimed the sample had come from the Apollo 12 mission, not from the astronauts themselves.

Ms. Hawley said some lunar samples have been reported missing from research laboratories, or during shipment or from "educational resource centers." And President Richard M. Nixon made gifts (totaling 259 grams) to a few heads of state, she said, but the records do not indicate which countries they were. Those would no longer be considered U.S. property.

The only other lunar sample ever sold was smaller than a peppercorn and came from a Russian unmanned mission.

Phillips officials said they were still convinced the rock was a genuine lunar sample. The catalogue states that it was authenticated by Robert Curtis Walter, "a geologist with experience in geochronology, volcanology and igneous petrology."

He performed "an extensive six-month study which in-

cluded macroscopic, petrographic, geochemical and geochronological analyses," the catalogue says, and he concluded that "the rock is extraterrestrial in origin and that the analytical results are most consistent with the rock form of the moon."

While satisfied of its origins, however, Phillips senior vice president Claudia A. Florian became concerned about who had legal title to the rock, and Phillips was "anxious to do the right thing," said an auction spokesman. So Florian turned to NASA for help in resolving the issue before the auction.

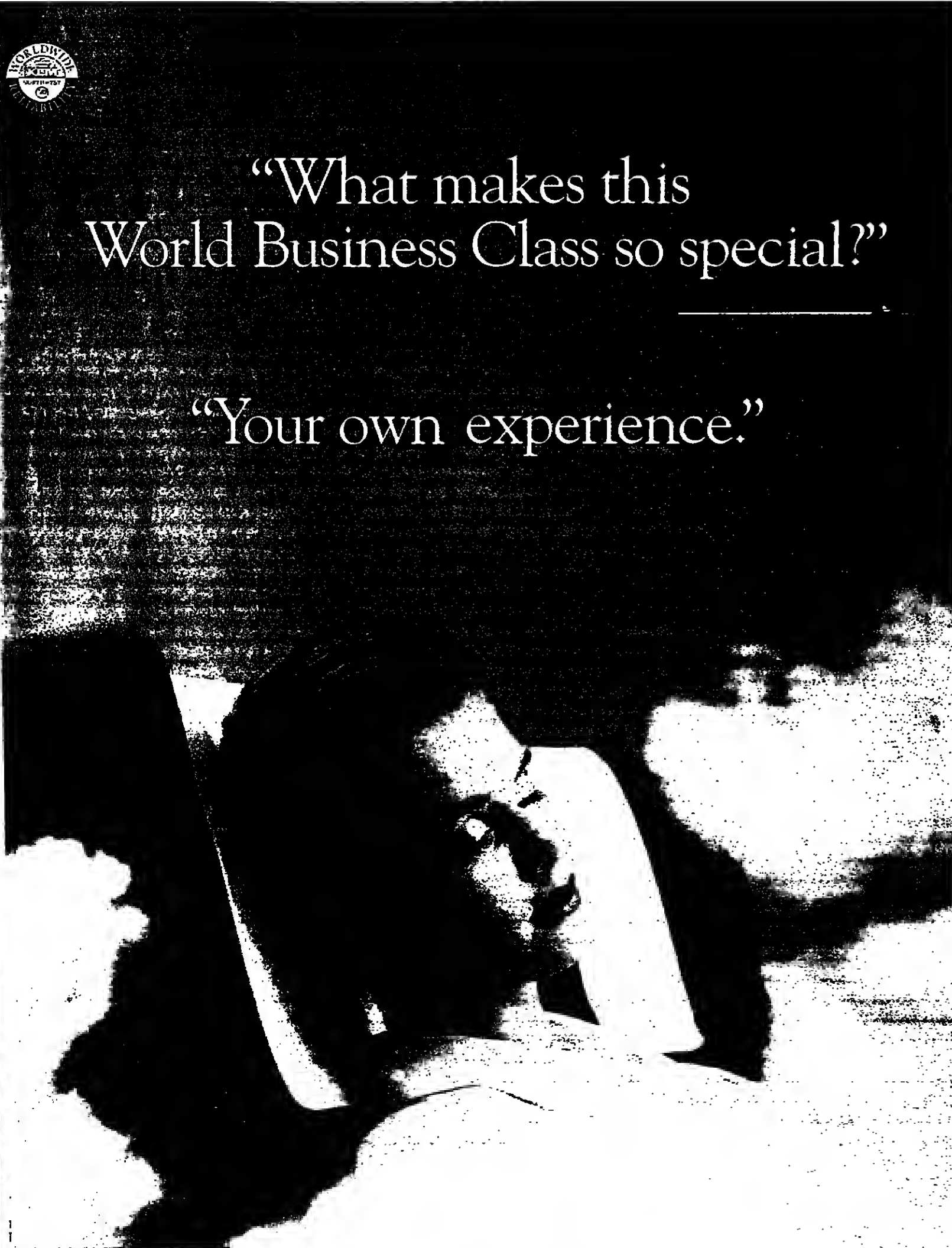
Meanwhile, last Tuesday, Ms. Hawley said, a retired postal investigator who had read about the sale called NASA's moon rock curator and told him that the Postal Investigative Service is carrying an unsolved case in its records involving a 1970 theft from a shipment that included a lunar sample on its way to the University of California at Los Angeles.

The thief was caught, convicted and jailed, Ms. Hawley said, but he never told authorities what he did with the stolen goods. Officials found the case in NASA's records, which contain weights and descriptions of every scrap of moon rock inventoried, and found that the weight of the missing sample is similar to the weight of the specimen being offered for sale.

NASA called in the "appropriate federal enforcement authorities," Ms. Hawley said, and the FBI took away the specimen.

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Getting 20,000 U.S. Troops to Bosnia: More Than Just a Day's Work



A UN soldier clearing barbed wire from the gate of Tuzla air base on Sunday before the arrival of U.S. troops.

Spain Won't Change Its NATO Status

MADRID — Spain has no plans to join NATO's military command even though its foreign minister has become the alliance's new secretary-general, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said Sunday.

"Spain is a faithful ally, but things have to be taken as they are," he said at a press conference with President Bill Clinton and the European Commission president, Jacques Santer, here for a Euro-American summit meeting.

The selection of Javier Solana Madariaga for the top civilian job in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "presumes no change in status" in

Spain's relationship with the alliance, the prime minister said.

The Spanish press had reported Sunday that Mr. Solana's bid for the NATO leadership won Washington's support because the minister favored Spain's military being integrated into the NATO command structure.

Mr. Solana, who once opposed Spanish membership in NATO, will be taking over in Brussels just as the alliance embarks on its biggest mission ever, the deployment of 60,000 peacekeepers in Bosnia.

Opposition to Solana
Hours after the selection of Mr.

Solana as NATO's secretary general, signs of opposition appeared on Capitol Hill. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Several Republican senators — Bob Dole, Jesse Helms, John S. McCain 3d, Paul D. Coverdell, Strom Thurmond and Olympia Snowe — sent a letter to President Clinton opposing Mr. Solana as "a dedicated Socialist with an extensive public record in opposition to NATO."

The Senate has no power to block the appointment, which is decided by the NATO allies, but the senators are opposing it as Mr. Clinton is trying to get support for U.S. participation in the Bosnia peace force.

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

FRIEDBERG, Germany — They squarered to turret like 70-ton symbols of American power: a fleet of Abrams tanks bound for Bosnia with names like Chaos and Contravene and Cause of Death stenciled on their gun barrels.

But however intimidating they may be as potential peace enforcers, the hard truth is that these tanks remain parked in western Germany about 1200 kilometers (800 miles) from northeast Bosnia. And getting them from here to there — along with thousands of other vehicles and more than 20,000 U.S. troops — is the biggest challenge military logisticians have faced since the Gulf War five years ago.

The U.S. Army's plan for Bosnia is simple in concept, immensely complex in detail. Virtually all U.S. ground forces will deploy on 400 trains across Germany and the Czech Republic to an "intermediate staging base" at Kaposvar in southern Hungary. There they will transfer to trucks and snake south through eastern Croatia before crossing the Sava River into Bosnia on an army-built bridge.

In Sector Tuzla the forces will disperse to approximately 10 fortified compounds. From these forts the soldiers will send out tank patrols on three-day missions to sweep along the "zone of separation" between the warring factions. After three days, a patrol will return to base and another will head out. After a year, everyone comes home.

The Americans, of course, will not be in Bosnia alone. More than 20 countries are expected to contribute troops or other military assistance to Operation Joint Endeavour. In the U.S. zone, for example, the 1st Armor Division's 1st Brigade, occupying a wide swath from the Sava River to Tuzla, will be flanked on the east by a Russian brigade and on the west by a Nordic brigade.

Many questions remain unresolved, many problems await solutions. And on one underestimates the hurdles in deploying the force safely and sustaining it for 12 months.

"This deployment business is hard, lots of moving pieces," said Lieutenant Colonel Walter N. Anderson, commander of the 4th

Battalion of the 67th Armor Regiment and the owner of Chaos, Contravene and Cause of Death. "But we'll get there. It will fall into place even if it won't always be pretty."

Despite the anachronistic ring of deploying combat forces by troop train, army planners have long considered rail the best option for getting the 1st Armor to the Balkans. Going by sea would mean traveling to harbors in north Germany or Italy, then boarding ships, then disembarking in Croatia, then driving for at least nine hours on treacherous roads to Tuzla.

The army has long been accustomed to moving heavy equipment by train to training grounds in eastern Bavaria. But the foray into eastern Europe brings several wrinkles. Planners must deal with harsh weather and German labor laws; it is not certain, according to one commander, whether trains can be loaded on Sundays.

Movement of the U.S. force will probably require about 400 trains at an estimated cost of 180,000 marks (\$125,000) each, officials said. An average of 10 to 12 trains a day will head east, with deployment of the entire division taking 40 to 60 days. The first dozen trains, hauling a U.S. vanguard to begin building the staging base at Kaposvar, will leave this week; the vast majority will not depart until a peace treaty is signed in Paris on Dec. 14.

Armor vehicles will be driven up concrete ramps and onto flatcars with ammunition in the turrets, 40 rounds for an Abrams tank. Each unit has been told to take enough spare parts and supplies to last 30 days. Troops will board passenger cars with a five-day supply of food and water — 15 packaged Meals Ready to Eat per soldier and 10 gallons of water.

Kaposvar, site of an immense military airfield, will serve first as a transit point and then as a logistics base. Plans call for Lieutenant General Creighton Abrams Jr., commander of V Corps in Germany, to move to Hungary as a forward field commander. Once the troops cross into Bosnia, they fall under the control of Admiral Leighton W. Smith Jr. of the navy, NATO's southern commander.

The colossal forward logistics bases of yore, like Long Binh in Vietnam or Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, will not be replicated in Hungary or Tuzla. Army contractors plan to buy

some bulk supplies, notably fuel, from suppliers in eastern Europe. Some material will be flown directly to Tuzla air base, hub of the U.S. sector. The Air Force expects a steady flow of C-5, C-141 and C-130 traffic from air force bases in Germany; the air force also has a new fleet of C-17s based in Charleston, South Carolina, capable of flying directly from the United States. Some supplies may be dropped by parachute to remote encampments, particularly if roads are blocked by snow.

"Our instructions have been to prepare to get an airfield up and running, and to be ready to run it 24 hours a day," said Major Bob Williams, spokesman for the air force in Europe.

To a large extent, the routes and territory south of the Hungarian border remain terra incognita. Army commanders have had little opportunity to reconnoiter routes or potential base camp sites. "We're guessing a bit at this point," one officer said.

After spending a couple of days at Kaposvar, units will board trucks for the trip south. The 160-kilometer (100-mile) journey to the Sava River should take less than a day. There the army will build a temporary staging base on the north bank in Croatia. Engineers will lay a single-lane pontoon bridge across the Sava northwest of Breko, about 50 kilometers north of Tuzla.

Then, Bosnia. The troops' immediate task will be marking the zone of separation agreed to in the Ohio peace accord. Using portable global positioning systems that use satellites to provide precise map coordinates, soldiers will mark the zone with green and orange fluorescent stakes. The zone extends for more than 320 kilometers (200 miles) across the U.S. sector.

Patrols will try to minimize infiltration across the zone and to keep the warring parties apart; commanders say their patrols will follow unpredictable patterns and will include "thunder runs" on the roads at night to emphasize American mobility.

All this will be done gingerly, because the region is strewn with mines. "Mine clearing will take years, not months," said Colonel Gregory Fontenot, the 1st Brigade commander. "And I've only got months."

Joining Clinton on Bosnia, Dole Feels Tug of Patriotism

By Heles Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Best known as a legislative fixer, partisan slasher or awkward combination of the two, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, is giving the world a glimpse of what many colleagues regard as the essential Dole: the wounded, decorated World War II veteran who never forgot how to salute his commander in chief.

When he agreed to support President Bill Clinton's plan to send 20,000 American troops to Bosnia to help enforce a fragile peace, Mr. Dole reached back to what supporters and detractors alike refer to as his "old values," including a conviction that partisanship stops at the water's edge, especially when American lives are at stake.

After plying every angle on issues ranging from Hollywood to guns and gay rights in his bid for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Dole appeared to be driven by some kind of inner force to give at least grudging support to the president he is trying to replace, according to close colleagues.

Even those who suggested he may also have had some political motives agreed the move was consistent with everything he has done since he fought back from near-fatal injuries suffered while he was leading an assault on a German machine gun nest in Italy in 1945.

His weathered right arm a permanent reminder of his sacrifice, Mr. Dole is moved to tears by the sound of patriotic music and messages.

Hearings with presidents on foreign policy but does not challenge their decisions when troops are headed into harm's way. He still bristles at House and Senate Democratic leaders who opposed President George Bush's plan to send ground troops to the Gulf in early 1991.

"I think what you saw in Bob Dole was an instinctive respect for the office of president and the Constitution," said Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican and a decorated war hero from another generation and another war — Vietnam — who teamed up with Mr. Dole of Bosnia even though he is supporting one of Mr. Dole's rivals for the nomination, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas.

"He was under a lot of pressure but he did what his whole history said he would do. He supported his president, his country and, probably most importantly to him, his country's troops," said Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, a Connecticut Democrat who is another key player in the Bosnia debate.

Mr. Dole may have put it most directly in his somber speech to the Senate on Thursday. "The president has the constitutional power as commander in chief to send these forces. The Congress cannot stop this troop deployment from happening. If we would cut off funds, we would harm the men and women in the

military who have already begun to arrive in Bosnia," he said.

So what if it looks as though he is helping Mr. Clinton? Senator Dole asks with a trace of impatience. "We have only one president at a time. He is the commander in chief."

On the surface, it appears that Mr. Dole was taking the kind of political risks he has tried to avoid in his role as front-runner

for the Republican nomination. But the risks may be less than they seem and less than those that might have arisen out of a direct confrontation with Mr. Clinton, some Republican strategists say.

At the same time, Mr. Dole has mitigated his risks — and demonstrated some consistency with his earlier criticism of Mr. Clinton's Bosnia policy — by insisting that any Senate resolution of support include conditions aimed at ensuring the troops' safety and laying the groundwork for their "timely

and honorable" departure from Bosnia.

The conditions will insist that the U.S. forces be limited to a military mission, excluding "nation building," and that Bosnian Muslims be armed and trained as rapidly as possible to establish a military balance in the region, according to Mr. McCain.

The day after his speech supporting the mission, Mr. Dole took further steps to distinguish his position from the president's, by issuing a statement emphasizing the conditions, and saying he remained "deeply concerned" about what he sees as inadequate administration plans for training and equipping the Bosnian forces.

Even with Mr. Dole's support, there could be strong resistance in the Senate to a resolution of support for the operation, especially from his party's right wing, which may insist on a vote on a resolution opposing the deployment.

While it would be hard to beat a joint Clinton-Dole effort, the debate could stir up problems for Mr. Dole among hard-liners uncomfortable with his deal-cutting ways.

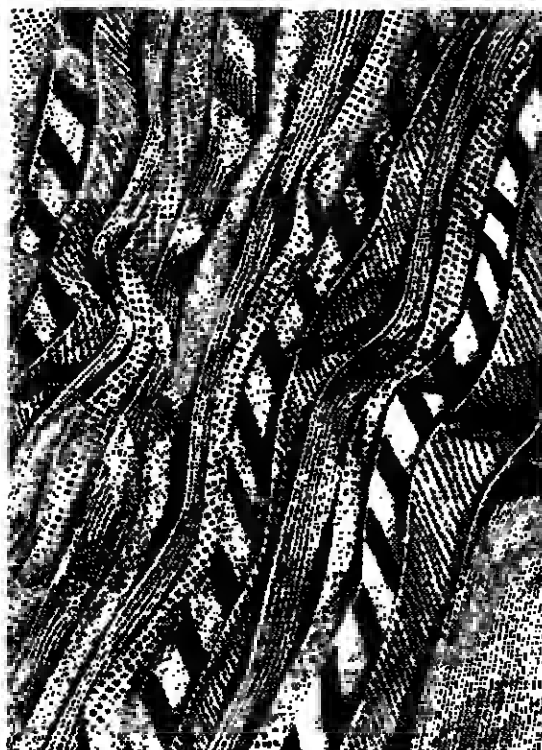
'We have only one president at a time.'

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Shell and Nigeria

Royal Dutch/Shell, the world's largest oil company, suggests that it is merely a benign bystander to the tyrannical rule of Nigeria. After the indefensible execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other members of the minority Ogoni tribe, Shell's position is untenable. If the company is determined to remain in Nigeria, it must use its considerable influence there to restrain the government.

Since the hanging of Mr. Saro-Wiwa and the other Ogoni dissidents last month, Shell has proceeded with plans to build a \$4 billion natural gas project in partnership with Nigeria's ruling generals. As protests swelled, Shell, normally reticent, replied with a flurry of press releases and paid advertisements. Shell insists that it pleaded quietly for the dissidents' lives and that pulling out of the gas project would punish all Nigerians. The London- and Hague-based corporation had the gall to suggest that public pressure to cancel the executions only hardened the Nigerian military, as if those who protested the killings were somehow responsible for them.

There is no evidence that Shell intervened privately on behalf of the Ogoni defendants before their trial. After Mr. Saro-Wiwa was found guilty, the company said that "it is not for a commercial organization to interfere with the legal processes of a sovereign state."

But Mr. Saro-Wiwa was not even near the scene of the crimes alleged against him. Only when the hangings were imminent did Cor Herkroter, Royal Dutch/Shell's chairman, write to Nige-

ria's rulers asking for clemency. To defend this sorry record, Shell now insists that corporations must not meddle in affairs of state. Shell, surely, has never hesitated to use its influence on matters of Nigerian tax policy, environmental rules, labor laws and trade policies.

Public disgust with Shell's behavior seems to have flustered its American subsidiary, Shell Oil Company, which has set up a "Nigeria hotline." A taped message states that the American company has no operations in Nigeria.

In New York, a spokesman for Royal Dutch/Shell brazenly noted that South Africa's Nelson Mandela urged "quiet diplomacy" to deter the hangings. Invoking Mr. Mandela is offensive. Shell was a major sanction-breaker in the apartheid era, and Mr. Mandela rebuked it for failing to do enough to pressure the Nigerian leadership in the Saro-Wiwa case.

Shell's critics are not urging the company to pull out of Nigeria. They accept Shell's contention that by staying it can benefit the Nigerian people. There can be little doubt that Nigeria's dictator, General Sani Abacha, would give Shell an audience. Oil accounts for 90 percent of Nigeria's exports, and Shell produces half the country's output. But Shell can no longer pretend that Nigeria's political life is none of its business. Summary executions, fraudulent trials and brutal suppression of dissent are not practices that a responsible corporation can ignore. It will take more than company press releases to make a difference in Nigeria.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Legitimacy in Burma

Four months after her release from house arrest, the Burmese opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is again confronting her tormentors. The ruling junta in Burma detained her for nearly six years as punishment for leading a pro-democracy party. Her party went on to win elections in 1990. But voiding the vote proved a debacle for the junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council. Censured internationally and isolated in its region, the junta presides over a crumbling economy and a disaffected people.

Having ended her house arrest, the junta would have earned applause if it had opened negotiations with Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, as she urged. Instead, contending that it wanted to forge "an enduring state constitution," the junta sought her participation in a stage-managed convention that was to draft a new charter assuring its permanent dominance. Rightly, she has

refused to play her assigned role. She and her party will boycott the convention, and they reject the state council's assertion that opposition tactics are "confrontational."

In truth, she and her movement have shunned demonstrations. Police are posted outside her house at her request, so that she cannot be blamed for any disturbances in the street. In 1988, police shot and clubbed thousands of her supporters in a violent clash that led to her house arrest in Rangoon.

It is not respect for human rights that has stayed the junta from silencing Aung San Suu Kyi. All Burmese know that her father was General Aung San, who led the country's struggle for independence, and all the world knows that she was honored by the Nobel Committee for her eloquence in persevering in that fight for freedom. Sooner or later, the generals will realize that only by acknowledging her legitimate role can they hope to gain legitimacy themselves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Let the Fish Catch Up

American fisheries are in such bad shape that even a Congress that doesn't believe in regulation wants to regulate them. The House of Representatives last month passed, 388 to 37, and the Senate is considering legislation that would impose tight new restrictions on the fishing industry in order to save it — by first saving the fish. It is the right thing to do; the fish and fishermen alike would be better off had it been done long ago.

The U.S. government has been trying for 19 years to regulate the fisheries without appearing to do so — to keep its distance while at the same time limiting the catch offshore to prevent the decline of commercially valuable species. Rather than do the regulating itself directly, it set up a series of regional councils through which the industry was supposed to regulate itself. The deference was misplaced. In some cases the system has been a success, but in too many others it has been a failure. Overfishing has continued, until some of the famous New England fisheries have been exhausted; they have had to be closed in hopes that the depleted species can recover.

That is a sad way to have achieved consensus, but the threat to the resource is clear in enough places that the industry and environmentalists both now favor a regimen of conservation.

The regional councils are already supposed to limit the catch of each species to the "optimum yield." But the law defines that vaguely as whatever yield best suits the needs of the nation; Congress in 1976 was trying not to offend. The new House bill does away with such reluctance and tilts clearly in behalf of the fish. Enough must be left in the sea to allow a species to sustain itself. Where there has been overfishing, a council must adopt a rebuilding plan, or the secretary of commerce is instructed to do so in its place. New requirements are also set with regard to such issues as by-catch — the

netting of unwanted fish that are thrown away — and protection of habitat.

The Senate seems bent on passing similar legislation. The one complication has to do with a method of regulation whereby the government would basically divide up a fishery and hand out quotas to those, or some of those, who had traditionally fished it; the quotas could then be bought and sold. The idea is partly that by creating ownership of the resource, the government would be creating a greater incentive to conserve it.

Dividing up an entire fishery presents much harder problems. Who gets in and who does not, and on what terms? Will they have to pay royalties? Will they be given the rights forever, or just for a number of years? If quotas can be bought and sold, what limit, if any, should be put on the share of a fishery that any one company can have? There is a struggle over such questions and the possible subdivision of some of the lucrative northern Pacific fisheries particularly. But those should not be allowed to sidetrack the broader bill. The quicker the Senate acts on it the better.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Clinton Deserves Support

NATO says it wants to begin implementation of the military aspects of the [Bosnia] agreement, with some 60,000 troops tasked with enforcing cease-fires, territorial agreements and free return of refugees. The European Union [says] it and the World Bank are planning an immediate pledging conference to gather aid for Bosnia. The U.S. president, after all his team's hard work on the peace talks, now deserves the immediate and full support of [Americans] in carrying out the practical tasks required.

—The Jerusalem Post.

The Refugees Are the Crux of the Bosnia Challenge

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The wild card in the Bosnia peace agreement is its guarantee of a right of return for refugees and of restoration of their property or compensation for it. In "Annex 7" lies a potential for great hope as well as additional heartbreak. This is the deeply subversive provision that could over time make war-fractured Bosnia multiethnic Bosnia again.

It could, in short, erase or ease the forced population transfers ("ethnic cleansing") that became the driving force and shame of the war.

Yes, it sounds crazy and implausible to be dangling before the survivors the prospect of going home and in some material sense of being made whole.

The offer theoretically applies to Bosnia's 1.3 million internally displaced persons, its 700,000 citizens now in other former Yugoslav states and its 800,000 further-flung refugees. By population share (around two-thirds), that is equal to 170 million American refugees.

After all, ethnic cleansing, although routinely deployed, is in many quarters discreetly hailed. Better that people who have demonstrated that they cannot live together not be compelled to live together, the line goes. Powerful currents are tugging the Bosnian diaspora to yield to the

map carved by the war and to go about rebuilding their lives in place. Wouldn't that be easier for them as well as for us?

The case for refugee return — for re-scrambling a Bosnian egg unscrambled at such hideous cost — arises first from an appeal for decency for the individual survivors. Not all refugees would take up the offer, even if the Bosnian parties had fully met their Dayton pledge to permit return "in safety, without risk of harassment, intimidation, persecution, or discrimination, particularly on account of their ethnic origin, religious belief, or political opinion." But it is right to make the offer.

Passage back is to be policed by foreign civilians, not by American servicemen. Many refugees would no doubt ask strictly for compensation; a procedure is to be laid down by a special commission and financed by foreigners.

In an American political setting wary of a creeping "nation-building" mission, this set of tasks must necessarily be handed off to the Europeans.

The refugee-return case in the second instance expresses the political philosophy behind American diplomacy at a certain level. Listen to the principal architect

and mechanic of the process, Richard Holbrooke: "Dayton was not the creation of two different countries inside Bosnia. It's one country with" — see what comes first — "rights of refugees to return, open roads, free elections, a single, central government and a merger of two hostile forces, the Serbs and the Croats and Muslims... This is going to be one country. If it isn't, then we will have failed."

Mr. Holbrooke may hear music that others tune out. Many Americans, thinking short-term, might be happy to finesse the whole issue of return and to deal as best they can with the residue of ethnic cleansing. Still, the idea of refugee and property relief goes beyond a moral quest and a hopeful political design. There can be no firmer practical basis for a durable settlement than to move beyond stopgap humanitarianism and to treat some of the real grievances of the people who lost most in the war. This is a recurrent theme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a veteran actor deep into the Bosnian muck.

You may wonder, as do I, why the Bosnian parties — especially the Serbs and Croats, in some ways the war's winners — would sign without fuss or amendment the demanding, far-reaching refugee and property obligations. Nine pages of

them were drafted in advance at the State Department, with a UN assist, and presented by the United States at Dayton. Perhaps the parties mean to be selective about delivery, to use the language to accommodate some of their own people — repopulation of lost areas is particularly a Muslim interest — and to unload some others not their own, although dumping of involuntary returnees is banned.

You may wonder further about cases. The Muslim who comes home to the farm occupied by a Serb who was earlier uprooted by Croats. The returning Serb who finds himself living next door to the Muslim who killed his children. The Croat who finds the compensation award a pittance and tardy at that.

You get the picture. Even with the vaguely promised international assistance, awful days await.

To close the issue of ethnic cleansing and to moot revenge — those long-term purposes are at the political and personal core of a focus on refugees. Attention to them will have a powerful impact on the post-Cold War conflicts that currently put 25 million uprooted people on the treatment list of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees across the globe. Neglect will have an incalculable fallout of its own.

The Washington Post.

It Hasn't Worked Quickly in Haiti and It Won't in Bosnia

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Just a couple of months ago when you asked administration officials exactly how the Bosnia peacekeeping operation would unfold, they would answer: "Think Haiti" — we go in big, stabilize the situation on the ground, bring in civilian reconstruction teams, hold elections and we're out of there in a year.

Well, think again. Haiti is no longer touted as the model for Bosnia, because the U.S.-led effort to restore democracy there is deteriorating. As America goes into Bosnia, it should still "think Haiti," but as a cautionary tale about the limits of American power to remake a country.

The U.S. military achieved its objectives in Haiti, ousting the old regime and restoring basic security. But the political, economic and police objectives, which accompanied that military mission, are all in jeopardy today.

American officials were convinced when they restored Haiti's

president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power that he really had abandoned his populist, radical impulses. But several weeks ago he suggested that he would not give up power after elections for a new president on Dec. 17. Then he told his followers: "If you want three more years, I will not turn my back on you."

This past Thursday he said he really, really will step down. In the meantime, though, the other candidates have been afraid to campaign because it seemed that Mr. Aristide might stay on, and the main opposition parties were already boycotting because of complaints that the election process was not impartial.

U.S. officials always said in Haiti that prosperity would be the ultimate peacekeeper. But foreign investors have been reluctant to come in, and Mr. Aristide has hesitated to institute the pri-

vatzation reforms demanded by the IMF, so his government has not received the \$125 million in foreign aid for this fiscal year, which is half its budget. The number of boat people fleeing Haiti for Florida is again on the rise.

The military plan in Haiti was for the U.S.-UN peacekeepers to band over control to a newly created, uncorrupted Haitian police force on Feb. 29. Some of those new police have been trained, and put through U.S. human rights courses. Others have not. On Thanksgiving Day one of these new policemen went on a shooting spree that triggered massive rioting in Haiti's Cité Soleil slum. Few police have dared venture there since.

It is obvious that the administration would like to tip toe away from Haiti, declaring it a success, but unless our objectives in the areas of elections, police and economics are more

fully achieved, the effort of the international community could easily unravel," said Robert Pastor, Jimmy Carter's adviser on Haiti during Mr. Carter's mediation there. "Without a concerted effort to bring the opposition into the presidential elections, the outcome will not be stable or legitimate."

The ultimate lesson of Haiti is not that America should stay out of Bosnia. President Bill Clinton did the right thing in Haiti — trying to restore democracy. Haiti is a better, more secure place today because of that. No, the real lesson of Haiti is humility.

With enough troops and money, you can make some difference for the better. But even that limited improvement is easily eroded, or overwhelmed by the habits of generations, unless peacekeepers, international organizations and aid workers are prepared to stay on the job for a long, long time. Bosnia will be no different. I phoned Lakhdar Brahimi,

who heads United Nations operations in Haiti, and asked him what he has learned there that might be of use in Bosnia. He captured neatly the humbling, ambiguous reality of trying to rebuild failed states. He said:

"Look, Haiti is a country with 200 years of horrible history. It would be totally naive to think you can put it right with 20,000 troops in a year. With operations like Haiti (and Bosnia), the international community is embarking on something completely new for itself and for which it does not yet have all the skills. It isn't even sure what it wants and certainly doesn't have all the money it needs to do it. 'So we take accountability by the hand and accompany it a little bit, while it tries to stand on its own two feet. We don't do it perfectly, but it's still useful, even if it doesn't create paradise. But no one should kid themselves. It's a constant uphill struggle.'"

The New York Times.

From Sweet Success in Ireland to Bosnia Sourness in Germany

By Maureen Dowd

BAUMHOLDER, Germany — In the land of Joyce and Yeats, of terrible beauty and widening gyres, you don't hear much psychobabble. So the Irish

coined a new word when President Bill Clinton called their bloody tribal war a diversity issue and advised the South, since it has "more emotional and physical space," to do some outreach with the North. (Less IRA, more interface, less terrorism, more closure.)

But that was, excuse the expression, small potatoes. Mr. Clinton had cuffed John Major, and in return the Irish gave him the two best days of his presidency, cooling over himself like a doing granny.

At home he is depicted in "Saturday Night Live" skits as glut-

tonous and insecure. In Ireland he was Jack Kennedy and the World Cup rolled into one. It was the presidency that he had dreamed of but never experienced.

"Bosnia, Palestine and now Northern Ireland have yielded to his magic touch," raved the front page of The Irish Times. "Is there no stopping this guy?"

There was none of the sarcasm of the London press, like The Daily Telegraph headline describing the president's meeting with the bearded, costumed officials at Westminster. "Cherub-faced luck makes peace with the men in tights."

In Ireland, the prodigal son of the Cassidy clan was celebrated

as a statesman, a saint, an angel of peace, a ruddy handsome devil "with a bottomless bucket of charm," the most powerful man on earth and "King Billy."

From Derry to Dublin, looking out at the ripple of American flags and hearing chants of "We Want Bill," Mr. Clinton got that look of flushed, political ecstasy that suffuses him around big, adoring crowds. (You may not remember it, my fellow Americans, it has been so long.)

An American president had never gone to Northern Ireland, and in the lovely walled square of Derry the audience was enthralled as the president helicoptered in to "Danny Boy." A priest grabbed

several women to dance a jig, and parents hoisted freckle-faced children on their shoulders to see, as Seamus Heaney said, hope rhyme with history.

"My own children have grown up in the troubles and now I have grandchildren and I hope they will not grow up with the troops on the street and the violence and the worry and the fear," said Marian McGeehan, 42, who works at a community playground. "We want to get on with our lives."

But as the Emerald Isle disappeared in a gray mist, like Brigadoon, the president found himself facing a crowd more resentful than grateful. At Smith Army Barracks in Germany, he talked to young soldiers who will go to Bosnia, and to their families. As he explained what America must send troops to that muddy, snowy, murderous terrain, Melissa Gannage, the 21-year-old wife of a soldier who clears land mines, offered a mordant running commentary.

When the president said the division had trained long and hard, she objected. "Not for this." When he said the mission would be clearly defined, she called softly, "Boo." When he said that the task force was ready to roll, she muttered, "That's a bald-faced lie." When he said that the soldiers were about to do "something very important for the world," she snapped, "I don't want to be a 21-year-old widow with two kids."

Her friend Alicia Gloss, a 19-year-old sergeant's wife toting 2-year-old Kelsey, said: "Morale is very, very low here. My husband

is all bog-ha to go. But he just got back, and now he has to leave again before Christmas? He hasn't even had a chance to drive his new Dodge yet."

Chris, a 23-year-old soldier, didn't want to use his last name but stopped to talk near a row of armored tanks about a conflict he does not understand and a city named Sarajevo he can't pronounce. "To tell you the truth, it just seems that every time an election is coming up, all the presidents decide to do something big," he said. "I feel real bad for the women and children in Bosnia, but why can't they settle it their own selves? I have a 1-year-old daughter I might never see again."

In Ireland, Mr. Clinton discovered the joys of being foreign policy president. In Germany, where his motorcade poked people holding signs that read "Draft Dodger Go Home" and "The President Who Stole Christmas," he got a taste of the perils.

The New York Times.

Congress Has to Agree

THE framers of the U.S. Constitution knew that the British king could use military force against other countries without legislative involvement. They gave to Congress the responsibility for deciding matters of war and peace. The president was left with the power to "repel sudden attacks." He has no general power to initiate military action, his principle was an axiom of republican government.

—Louis Fisher, commenting in The New York Times.

Debate the Computer Revolution

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — If you are Bill Gates, the wealthiest man in America, you don't have to settle for one publicity blitz a year like every other mogul. You can help yourself to two.

It seems like only yesterday that the logo for Windows 95, the latest software product from Microsoft, was as ubiquitous as O.J., but now Mr. Gates's face itself is everywhere — in an Anne Leibovitz photograph on his new book, "The Road Ahead," which is elbowing Colin Powell and Howard Stern out of prime superstore display space, and on "Nightline," "Today" and the David Letterman show, where Mr. Gates, wearing a lab jacket, served as stooge in a sketch about a Rubik Goldbergesque "quiz machine."

What does Bill Gates want this time? Well, certainly not to make more money; he is giving his royalties away in any event. Is it to transform his image for marketing advantage, from that of an elusive, nerdy and megalomaniacal tycoon to a chirpy digital evangelist? Maybe a bit. A centerpiece of "The Road Ahead" and its accompanying CD-ROM is a tour of the zillion-dollar manse that Mr. Gates is building near Seattle. With its video reproductions of great art and eco-architecture, this narcissistic exercise in Futurama is already as much of a promotional tool for its owner as San Simeon was for Hearst newspapers and the Playboy Mansion was for bunny clubs.

Nonetheless, after reading "The Road Ahead," and hearing Mr. Gates flog it in a 92d Street lecture on Monday, I am inclined to believe that he may have writ-

ten his book for the exact reason he says — to provoke a national debate about the future.

But is anyone listening?

I wonder. The biggest headline in the computer industry was the ascent of a new billionaire, Steven Jobs, whose current venture, Pixar, is now a media obsession to rival Netscape, the creator of the year's previous instant billionaire. Like Mr. Gates's house, such tales of Silicon Valley windfalls are what most seize the popular imagination — even if many people reading about them know little about what Pixar, Netscape or, for that matter, Microsoft do.

There isn't anyone here who knows the difference between a computer and a hot tub," said a man to me on Monday night as a group of somebodies gathered for a private reception honoring Mr. Gates before his speech. With the exception of some twenty-somethings, he seemed to be right. More people wanted to talk to Mr. Gates about what he calls the "gold rush" atmosphere of his business than about the business itself.

Meanwhile, the technological revolution roars ahead — personal computer sales have now passed those of television sets, Mr. Gates says — with social and economic consequences scarcely examined by those Americans who are computer illiterate. "The Road Ahead" tries to get the unwired to join the wired to contemplate the many dislocations that are sure to occur as the information highway grows from cliché to

reality in the next two decades.

Once America is equipped with high-speed fiber-optic cables, computers will be able to retrieve so many kinds of media so quickly that many present-day trips to the office, library, bank and department store will become obsolete.

In such a society, Mr. Gates says, there will be less need for clerks, less assurance of one's electronic privacy and fewer jobs. ("Lots of companies will eventually be far smaller.") That society may also compound its current social divisions, given that men, whites, the young and the affluent so far tend to be the information "haves," while women, blacks, the old and the poor are the have-nots.

Bill Gates does not offer solutions for these troubling issues. He merely raises them, professes optimism, and invites the rest of us to cope as he returns to making money. Most politicians think about computers only when it is time to grandstand against pornography. Most mass-media reporters on computers is turned over to specialists, whose assignment is to chart the changing fortunes of technology corporations and products rather than to look at their long-term impact.

Even David Letterman boasted to Mr. Gates this week of how little he knows about computers. If he and the millions of Americans like him were to actually read "The Road Ahead," they would discover that digital ignorance offers no protection from a future that will arrive whether people want it or not.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Reichstag Opens

BERLIN — The session of the Reichstag opened in the Royal Castle. The Speech from the Throne's passage dealing with foreign affairs is as follows: "The friendly relations of the Empire with all the foreign Powers continue unchanged. In conjunction with Russia and France, Germany attempted to prevent further complications which were threatened by the war between the great Eastern Asiatic Allies. The deplorable situation in the Turkish Empire has our serious attention."

1920: Canada Balks

OTTAWA — The fear of massive immigration is manifest throughout Canada, and a drastic step has been taken to regulate the influx of foreigners. An Order in Council has been adopted providing that no immigrant shall be allowed to land in Canada unless he possesses \$250. For families the sum

is \$125 for each member over eighteen years of age and \$50 for each child. The Order takes effect on the International Boundary across which many unemployed Americans are coming into the Dominion. There is high unemployment in parts of the Dominion which is unlikely to improve.

1945: Sought in Japan

TOKYO — General Douglas MacArthur struck a blow at the roots of Japan's feudal industrial and political systems by ordering the arrest of 59 top Japanese leaders. The move reached even into the imperial household, including Prince Morimasa Nashimoto. Others marked for arrest include political leaders, several generals and admirals, two newspaper executives and a number of industrialists and bankers who pumped money into the Japanese war machine. On the list was Kiyoshi Gomi, former president of the Mitsubishi heavy industries organization.



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CYBERSCAPE

Publishers Browse The Web for Readers

By Brad Spurgeon
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Of all the ways of acquiring books," Walter Benjamin wrote, "writing them oneself is regarded as the most praiseworthy method." On the other hand, the German literary critic never surfed the Internet.

A growing number of book publishers are discovering the Net, setting up Web pages, taking part in book discussion groups and doing their marketing electronically, offering readers another, possibly praiseworthy method of acquiring books.

"With the Web, we are not bound by the filter of the review and news media to let readers know when a new book by their favorite author is being published," said Robert F. Welsch, who holds the title "webmaster" at Putnam Berkley Online Inc. "Also, we are able to promote 'backlist' books at the same level as a new book."

Putnam's site will be launched officially later this week, but the pages are already available for viewing at www.putnam.com.

Putnam considers the Internet a complement to the book-publishing industry, Mr. Welsch said, and that approach appears to be catching on around the world.

Editions Gallimard launched the first Web site by a major French publisher in October. Like the Putnam site, Gallimard's (www.gallimard.fr) offers cover photos of recent titles, backlists and key ordering information.

This new showcase of books allows readers to browse an on-line "bookstore," without ever leaving home. Many sites offer at least a blurb, and sometimes the first chapter of a book, to download for free for browsing. They also include electronic forms for ordering and payment. A compendium of such Web sites is available on-line at: www.bookwire.com.

"We want to give the customer the chance to order books either directly from us, from their favorite bookseller or from any number of on-line bookstores," Mr. Welsch said.

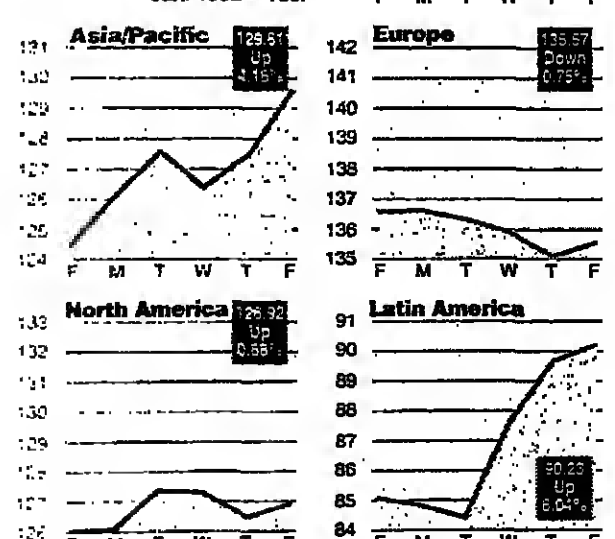
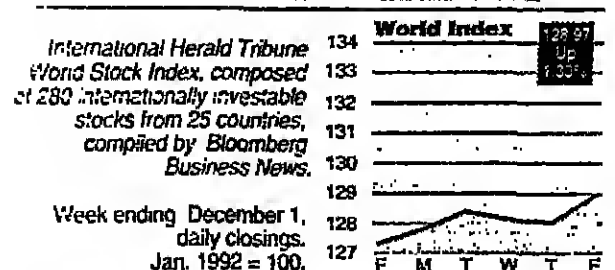
While publishers are touting their wares, probably more promotion of books on the Net is done by readers themselves through discussion groups on specialized topics. Writers, readers, publishers and book professionals meet "virtually" to discuss the latest releases and classics, in what has become a modern-day version of the literary salon.

Literary agents are also starting to use the Internet to acquire

Readers can now do
on-line what they
do in a bookstore.

See BOOKS, Page 16

THE TRIB INDEX



| Industrial Sectors/Weekend close | 12/05 | 12/06 | % change |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Energy | 129.21 | 129.39 | +0.14 |
| Utilities | 125.36 | 125.67 | +0.25 |
| Finance | 122.45 | 119.28 | -2.66 |
| Services | 121.26 | 118.70 | -2.16 |
| Capital Goods | 132.46 | 131.56 | -0.68 |
| Raw Materials | 143.04 | 141.87 | -0.82 |
| Consumer Goods | 133.48 | 132.82 | -0.49 |
| Miscellaneous | 135.58 | 134.82 | -0.56 |

The main index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For the week ending Dec. 1, 1995, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

| Cross Rates | Dec. 2 |
|-----------------|--------|
| American dollar | 1.0000 |
| British pound | 0.6500 |
| French franc | 6.5596 |
| German mark | 1.9364 |
| Italian lira | 2.0361 |
| Japanese yen | 146.35 |
| Swiss franc | 1.4756 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 |

| Other Dollar Values | Dec. 2 |
|---------------------|--------|
| Argentine peso | 100.00 |
| Australian dollar | 0.6500 |
| Canadian dollar | 0.6500 |
| Chinese yuan | 8.2756 |
| Czech koruna | 20.361 |
| Danish krone | 6.4656 |
| East German mark | 1.0000 |
| Finland mark | 5.9457 |
| French franc | 6.5596 |
| German mark | 1.9364 |
| Italian lira | 2.0361 |
| Japanese yen | 146.35 |
| Swiss franc | 1.4756 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 |

| Forward Rates | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| British pound | 0.6500 | 0.6500 | 0.6500 |
| French franc | 6.5596 | 6.5596 | 6.5596 |
| German mark | 1.9364 | 1.9364 | 1.9364 |
| Italian lira | 2.0361 | 2.0361 | 2.0361 |
| Japanese yen | 146.35 | 146.35 | 146.35 |
| Swiss franc | 1.4756 | 1.4756 | 1.4756 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars.

Retailer Comes Apart at the Seams Ann Taylor Tries to Overcome Unfashionable Turn

By Jennifer Steinhauer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One day, Ann Taylor decided to be a flirt. It nearly cost the retailer its business.

Just a year ago, the clothing chain had a formula that worked like a charm: sensibly fashionable clothes for working women. Sales were growing at a pace almost unheard of in women's apparel. Women walked into the stores in droves, emerging with their arms full of white blouses and straight skirts.

Sally Frame Kasaks, who left Ann Taylor Stores in 1985 after serving as chief executive for two years and returned to that post in 1992 to pull it from ruin, was viewed as a hero.

But last winter, Ms. Kasaks took a disastrously wrong turn. She plunged into a frantic expansion, with the board approving a tripling of capital spending. Dozens of new stores were opened or planned; old ones got bigger, and a direct-mail and fragrance business blossomed.

When it came time to order spring merchandise for its more than 300 stores, Ann Taylor inexplicably put a knife to its own throat. The skirts were shorter and tighter than most women would wear to the office. There were trendy silhouettes, shirts without sleeves, younger styles. Alienated and disgusted, customers banged open fitting-room doors and marched out.

Ann Taylor stock, soaring at nearly \$45 a year ago, hit a low of \$10.125 in October. It closed Friday at \$12.125 on

the New York Stock Exchange. Stores' sales plunged like the fall hemlines, and, with staff members saying Ms. Kasaks was becoming increasingly testy, morale sank and several key people left.

In September, the company could not meet terms on its loans; its banks bailed it out by extending more credit and waiving loan restrictions on the condition that the company rein in its spending.

On Friday, Standard & Poor's Corp., citing continuing weak operating results, downgraded Ann Taylor's subordinated debt to B-minus from B-plus.

Many who work for Ms. Kasaks, a widely respected merchandiser, were at a loss to say how she could have let Ann Taylor stumble so badly. The error is an object lesson for all retailers: It can be disastrous to expand at the expense of core products, especially in the volatile trade of women's apparel.

Today, Ann Taylor is refilling its racks with the type of clothing it was long known for. But can it persuade its customers to come home, too? The next six months will be crucial.

"Specialty retailing is fierce," said Janet Kloppenberg, a retail analyst at Robertson Stephens & Co. "You have to pay attention to your p's and q's and stay in touch with your customer, or else you'll get killed."

In other words, customers don't just get mad, they get even. "In 1994, this store had a very loyal, gaga customer," she said, but all that changed in the spring.

Ms. Kasaks shrugs off all the criticism.

"I've been in the business long enough to know that you're a peacock one day, a feather duster the next," she said. "But you can be a peacock again."

Several executives who have left the company, though, and others close to it say Ms. Kasaks, whose career has taken her from being a handbag sales clerk to top positions at Saks Fifth Avenue and Abercrombie & Fitch, clearly let the reins slip.

This was last year's grand plan: Add 500,000 square feet of retail space through expansions and store openings and roll out a mail-order business and an aggressive line of fragrances. Merchandising largely fell into the hands of Joseph Gromek, senior vice president and general merchandise manager. Many people now say he bloated the stores' inventory, a crucial error in apparel because it results in costly liquidations.

Mr. Gromek, who resigned in April to become chief executive of Brooks Brothers, declined to comment on his tenure at Ann Taylor. Ms. Kasaks attributed the inventory problems to antiquated systems that she says she has since upgraded.

"When Joe left here," she said, "we depared with a hug."

But the disastrous spring line has not been forgotten. Not only was the fashion off, but many in the company said it was of poor quality — and it drove sales into the ground. Ms. Kasaks conceded that some clothes were not sewn to her liking, but consultants, analysts and customers said the quality was far beneath what the price would demand.

Schröder Says EMU's Time Isn't 'Ripe'

Reuters

HANNOVER, Germany — European economic and monetary union is no longer achievable by 1999, Gerhard Schröder, the economic spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, has told a German newspaper.

"So many questions are still unanswered that I feel my position strengthened that the time is not yet ripe," Mr. Schröder said in an interview Saturday in the Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung.

Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said Mr. Schröder was speaking "irresponsibly."

Mr. Kinkel said the project would melt Europe's strongest currencies into a new currency that would be a global leader.

Mr. Schröder, the prime minister of Lower Saxony state, said potential participants in the project had shown too few signs of preparedness to coordinate their economic, fiscal and wage policies and to fulfill the economic criteria set out in the

Maastricht Treaty for reaching economic and monetary union.

He also said it was not clear how the European Union would ensure continued adherence to the criteria by member countries after currency union was established in 1999, the current target date.

Pointing to potential disadvantages for Germany, Mr. Schröder said more precise rules were needed for how the future single currency would be exchanged for softer currencies

such as the lira or peseta as well as on the overall subject of transfers of funds "from rich to poor or poorer."

He called for further negotiations, either on the Maastricht Treaty itself or for additional treaties to clarify matters.

"The worst thing that one could do to Europe would be to hastily stitch up a currency union that could not function," he said. "That would really be an evil blow for Europe."

On-Line Mania: In Early Stages, Amateurs Beware

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Wall Street is in the grip of a market mania about the Internet, but is that such a bad thing?

Perhaps it's a reason for ordinary investors to be wary, but the people who raise the money to finance new technology argue that it's what makes American capitalism special and always has.

"In the United States every great industrial change has been preceded by a stock-market mania, whether it was canals, railroads, steel, autos or the personal computer," said Roger McNamee of Integrated Capital Partners of Palo Alto, California, in the heart of Silicon Valley.

"But it always takes some time for technology to find a profitable commercial application. The mania in PC stocks took place at the start of the 1980s, but the companies and the investors didn't start to make money until the end of the decade. In the meanwhile, lots of gullible people sacrificed their life savings for the betterment of society."

Nothing could more strongly underline this warning that high-tech investing is not for widows and orphans than the event that touched off the current mania. That was the decision by Goldman, Sachs & Co., to remove Microsoft Corp. from its recommended list and its replacement last week by Netscape Communications Corp.

The value of Microsoft stock has risen more than 6,000 percent since Goldman underwrote its initial offering nine years ago.

Netscape, which was offered to the public Aug. 8 for \$28 a share, doubled in one day and continued toward the stratosphere. Goldman's high-technology analysts forecast that its sales would climb from last year's level of virtually zero to \$232 million in 1997.

That would make its total market valuation of \$5.1 billion a little more than 20 times its sales, not a bad multiple for a seasoned high-tech investor. That sales forecast set off a further surge in its shares, which ended at \$137.25 on Friday, down \$1 for the day but up \$27.50 for the week. Other new stock-market names such as UUNET, Spyglass, and Netcom On-Line soared along with it.

What these companies have in common is a software code that provides a semiautomatic navigation aid to the Internet, originally a complex telephonic highway founded for leisurely academic interchange.

The Net, of course, now not only leads to computerized libraries in universities, museums and research institutes but connects groups exchanging messages about the latest developments in subjects as diverse as architecture, pomology or zoology.

Increasingly it posts information about commercial offerings, too, although in a manner from which no one seems to have figured out how to make money yet.

But analysts and others say this is only a matter of time, and when that happens, the Net will become a true competitor of the PC — and of Microsoft — by allowing computer users to tap into distant databases including their own bank and charge accounts, mail-order catalogues, games, gambling, movies and much else they would like to buy.

"This changes the focus of computing. The Internet makes available to you all sorts of things that you never knew existed," said Andrew Rachleff of Benchmark Capital in Palo Alto, describing how at the click of a button he can tap into a "search engine" that will dig up information on the most arcane subjects.

Naturally some skepticism is in order. William Janeway, an investment banker specializing in technology at Warburg, Pincus & Co. in New York, agreed that the Net stocks offered "the first conceptual threat to Microsoft and its desktop architecture." The stocks, he said, were "like biotech stocks with their huge potential numbers — if it all works."

Charles Boucher, who follows the semiconductor industry for Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, also conceded that the Net

Investors Fume As Leeson Starts 6½-Year Term

Compiled by the Long Term Capital

LONDON — As Nicholas Leeson began serving his sentence Sunday for his role in the collapse of Barings PLC, investors in Britain's oldest merchant bank criticized the Singapore trial of the former trader, saying it had failed to expose the reason for the bank's downfall.

Mr. Leeson was sentenced Saturday to six and a half years in prison for cheating Singapore authorities over his disastrous derivatives dealings on behalf of Barings.

But a group of London-based bondholders, who lost millions when Barings crashed in February with debts of \$1.4 billion, dismissed the trial and sentence. "His trial is essentially a sideshow as far as we are concerned," Jonathan Stone, the leader of investors holding \$55 million in Barings bonds, said Sunday.

"Leeson was the cause of the collapse, but he is not our target," said David Harrel, an attorney for the bondholders. "We are looking at the whole question of a very badly operated and badly advised bank."

After Mr. Leeson pleaded guilty Friday to 11 charges of fraud and forgery, the prosecution proceeded on only two of them. Mr. Leeson has agreed to cooperate with Singapore authorities investigating his former supervisors.

"He should have been stopped in his tracks by management in London," Mr. Stone said. "It was a case of gross incompetence."

Mr. Stone said he was seeking to persuade Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, which bought Barings' business in March, to compensate bondholders for their losses. ING has said it will not repay bondholders, and Mr. Stone acknowledged he had little leverage.

The bondholders group is likely to use reports by Singaporean authorities to pursue claims against others at the scene when Barings collapsed. A report in October to the Finance Ministry implicated two other Barings executives in neglecting to discover reckless trading by Mr. Leeson.

One of the executives, James Bax, head of the bank's Singapore operations, has surrendered his passport and still lives in Singapore. The other, Peter Norris, headed Barings' investment bank in London.

Mr. Leeson's lawyer, John Koh, also blamed the trader's bosses in London for not controlling his activities.

The director of the Commercial Affairs Department, Lawrence Ang, has said it will prosecute anyone who committed crimes in Singapore in the collapse of Barings or in the cover-up of the losses.

Neither Mr. Koh nor the department has said what Mr. Leeson told investigators, but in a plea for leniency, Mr. Koh referred to other Barings executives' knowledge and encouragement of his client's disguising of his losses.

Senior District Judge Richard Magnus, in sentencing Mr. Leeson, noted that he had been in a position of trust and used that trust wrongfully to cheat others of money.

"The sentence must be sufficiently substantial to indicate to the public the gravity of the particular offense," he said.

Judge Magnus imposed the sentence retroactively to March 2, 1995, the day Mr. Leeson was jailed in Frankfurt. That means the sentence runs until September 2001. But he could be released as early as July 1999 for good behavior, Mr. Koh said.

(Reuters/Bloomberg/AP)

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|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|------|---------|--------------|---------------|-------|---------|
| John | Smith | Robert | James | J.R. | A | 101 | 1 | Mr. Smith | Math | 95 | |
| Mary | Johnson | Elizabeth | Ann | M.J. | B | 102 | 2 | Ms. Johnson | English | 88 | |
| William | Brown | Charles | William | W.B. | C | 103 | 3 | Mr. Brown | Science | 72 | |
| Elizabeth | White | Frances | Elizabeth | E.W. | D | 104 | 4 | Ms. White | History | 85 | |
| James | Black | Thomas | James | J.B. | E | 105 | 5 | Mr. Black | Art | 78 | |
| Anna | Green | Marie | Anna | A.G. | F | 106 | 6 | Ms. Green | Music | 92 | |
| Robert | Gray | Henry | Robert | R.G. | G | 107 | 7 | Mr. Gray | Physical | 80 | |
| Charles | Lee | Edward | Charles | C.L. | H | 108 | 8 | Mr. Lee | Chemistry | 75 | |
| Frances | Clark | Josephine | Frances | F.C. | I | 109 | 9 | Ms. Clark | Botany | 82 | |
| Thomas | Wright | George | Thomas | T.W. | J | 110 | 10 | Mr. Wright | Zoology | 70 | |
| Elizabeth | Scott | Virginia | Elizabeth | E.S. | K | 111 | 11 | Ms. Scott | Geology | 87 | |
| William | Young | Richard | William | W.Y. | L | 112 | 12 | Mr. Young | Astronomy | 73 | |
| Mary | Allen | Lucy | Mary | M.A. | M | 113 | 13 | Ms. Allen | Philosophy | 89 | |
| John | King | David | John | J.K. | N | 114 | 14 | Mr. King | Logic | 76 | |
| Elizabeth | Wells | Charlotte | Elizabeth | E.W. | O | 115 | 15 | Ms. Wells | Metaphysics | 84 | |
| James | Turner | Samuel | James | J.T. | P | 116 | 16 | Mr. Turner | Political | 71 | |
| Anna | Phillips | Martha | Anna | A.P. | Q | 117 | 17 | Ms. Phillips | Economics | 86 | |
| Robert | Carter | John | Robert | R.C. | R | 118 | 18 | Mr. Carter | Law | 74 | |
| Charles | Evans | Frederick | Charles | C.E. | S | 119 | 19 | Mr. Evans | Medicine | 81 | |
| Frances | Roberts | Isabella | Frances | F.R. | T | 120 | 20 | Ms. Roberts | Surgery | 79 | |
| Thomas | Stewart | William | Thomas | T.S. | U | 121 | 21 | Mr. Stewart | Anatomy | 83 | |
| Elizabeth | Long | Ann | Elizabeth | E.L. | V | 122 | 22 | Ms. Long | Physiology | 77 | |
| William | Walker | George | William | W.W. | W | 123 | 23 | Mr. Walker | Psychology | 85 | |
| Mary | Young | Elizabeth | Mary | M.Y. | X | 124 | 24 | Ms. Young | Optics | 72 | |
| John | Allen | Robert | John | J.A. | Y | 125 | 25 | Mr. Allen | Acoustics | 88 | |
| Elizabeth | King | Charlotte | Elizabeth | E.K. | Z | 126 | 26 | Ms. King | Pneumatics | 75 | |
| James | Wells | Samuel | James | J.W. | AA | 127 | 27 | Mr. Wells | Hydrostatics | 82 | |
| Anna | Turner | Martha | Anna | A.T. | AB | 128 | 28 | Ms. Turner | Hydrodynamics | 70 | |
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| Elizabeth | Stewart | Ann | Elizabeth | E.S. | AG | 133 | 33 | Ms. Stewart | Political | 84 | |
| William | Long | George | William | W.L. | AH | 134 | 34 | Mr. Long | Economics | 71 | |
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HOLIDAY 3

Japanese Brewers Tap China's Heady Growth

TOKYO — With Japan's beer market maturing and prospects for further growth limited, big brewers are looking eagerly to China's sales potential despite its poor distribution system and fierce competition from Western rivals there.

"Demand in the United States and Europe has reached a ceiling, and that in the Japanese market is nearing saturation," said Eiichi Yonenaga, director and general manager at Asahi Breweries Ltd.'s international department.

"We see our advance into China as a 10-year project," he said.

Asahi, Japan's second-largest beer maker, is the most aggressive Japanese brewer in China, where there are about 800 regional brewery companies.

Last week, Asahi and the Japanese trading company Itochu Corp. said they would buy a 75 percent stake in

China Brewery Holdings from China Strategic Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong for \$52.5 million.

The move will enable Asahi to advance into northern China, including Beijing.

Analysts said the acquisition would give Asahi a 3.7 percent share of the Chinese beer market, overtaking the current leader, Tsingtao Brewery Co. Asahi and Itochu also took a 75 percent stake in CSI Brewery Ltd. of Hong Kong in January 1994.

About 50 foreign brewers have advanced into China since the early 1990s through capital participation and joint ventures, attracted by China's growth in beer consumption, which has averaged 20 percent annually for 10 years.

China is now the second-largest beer-consuming country, after the United States, and its consumption is expected to continue rising rapidly.

Japan's biggest beer maker, Kirin Brewery Co.,

signed a cooperation agreement in July with the Chinese General Association of Light Industry, a governmental unit with authority over the food and beer businesses.

The move followed a licensing contract between Kirin and China Resources (Shenyang) Snowflake Brewery Co. under which Snowflake will make and sell Kirin beer in northern China.

But Kirin has not yet established a joint venture or opted for capital participation in Chinese beer makers.

Mr. Yonenaga of Asahi said, meanwhile, that the company's ultimate goal was to produce and market its best-selling Super Dry brand in China.

"We will start training workers to produce Super Dry draft beer from next spring after completing expansion of plant facilities," he said. "It will probably take two years or so to start production of Super Dry in China."

Tire Firms Invest in Poland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has agreed to pay \$55 million for 32.7 percent of the Polish tiremaker T.C. Debica SA and pledged to invest \$60 million more early in 1996, the U.S. company's president said.

Also on Saturday, Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin SCA of France bought a 52 percent stake in Poland's largest tire-maker, Stomil Olsztyn, for

\$110 million and pledged to invest a further \$150 million over the next four years.

Stanley Gault, Goodyear's president, said Goodyear wanted to increase its holding in Debica to a majority stake "as soon as possible."

He said the acquisition was a part of Goodyear's global strategy to expand into growth markets in Central Europe, India, China and Brazil.

Goodyear's investment will be used to help modernize

and expand operations.

Its shares became available in 1994 when the Polish government paved the way for sales of state-owned assets.

The Warsaw bourse suspended trading in both tire-makers' shares Thursday.

"Investment in Poland ideally fits the plan under which Goodyear aims to become one of the two major players on the European tire market," Mr. Gault said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

NET: There's Opportunity in Mania, but Risks Abound for Individuals

Continued from Page 13

potentially could break the "Wintel oligopoly" of Microsoft's Windows software working with chips produced by Intel Corp. But he wondered whether personal computer users would want to find themselves tied again to centralized data sources in the style of the old-fashioned computer mainframe.

But they would not have to, argued Mr. McNamee, who says the two concepts could coexist. Only 30 percent to 40 percent of American homes have personal computers. Users unfamiliar or frightened by computers might prefer to tap into the Internet through a more advanced version of the box that runs their cable television.

At the other end of the scale, a traveling executive could leave the laptop at home and store information on a chip in a wallet-sized plastic card, unlocking the data in a hotel room by inserting it in a Net outlet for which the hotel would charge a fee, just as for a pay-TV movie.

"The Internet walks like a duck and talks like a duck, but it can't yet fly like a duck," Mr. McNamee said. "That will happen when technology solves such problems as security and privacy and human behavior begins to adapt to it."

All this may seem like science fiction in much of the rest of the world, even though the idea of tying computers to communications was actually invented by the French a generation ago in the word

informatique. But France has hardly gone beyond its centralized, state-run Minitel system, and much of the rest of Europe, too, finds the anarchic Internet alien to its temperament and so is reluctant to put up the private capital to explore it.

European investors, Mr. McNamee said, "just don't pay off for high growth." Prices of U.S. software company stocks typically run from 20 to as much as 100 times their annual earnings, while European investors typically seek a price/earnings ratio as low as 10 to compensate for risk, as if a stock were being judged like a bond.

Java Script Unveiling

Netscape Communications Corp. and Sun Microsystems Inc. are to unveil an Internet programming language Monday to compete with a similar product from Microsoft Corp., Bloomberg Business News reported from Mountain View, California, quoting a person with knowledge of the accord.

Netscape and Sun also will announce that more than a dozen computer companies will back the program, known as Java Script, the person said.

Java Script allows computer users easily to set up "home pages" on the World Wide Web portion of the Internet. Home pages can serve as virtual storefronts or catalogs for selling merchandise and services on the global computer network.

Netscape executives declined to comment on their plans, and Sun executives were not available for comment.

BOOKS: Publishers Use Electronic 'Pages' to Try to Hook Readers

Continued from Page 13

books. "I am always combing various news groups and forums for new talent," said William Clark of William Morris Agency Inc.

Mr. Clark (wmclark@interport.net) also makes his address known to writers in a Web-site list of agents' addresses.

"I receive 10 to 15 queries via E-mail per day," said Mr. Clark, who prefers electronic to paper queries. "I can press 'reply' and respond immediately, advising the writer to either send more material or continue their search for representation."

While many of the large publishing houses use the Net simply to reproduce their paper-based promotions, some smaller companies are making more original uses of the medium.

Robert Wechsler, publisher of Catbird

Press, set up the Ongoing Fiction Editing Project last year on the Online BookStore to open the editing process to the public.

Catbird put a manuscript on the Web for editing and allowed, as Mr. Wechsler put it, "anyone with access to Internet to participate in the process by asking their own questions and making their own comments and suggestions."

Catbird completed the editing of the book, but as for the Internet experiment, Mr. Wechsler said, "The project was a failure in terms of promotion. Only a couple of books were sold, despite the discount offered. And there wasn't a single response to our little contest involving giving the novel a title."

But the Internet may end up helping book publishers sell books by means outside their marketing efforts, according to a survey by Ken Friedman, a professor at the Norwegian

School of Management in Oslo.

"Access to more and better sources of information creates a market for even more information," he said.

His survey, released Thursday, was conducted over the Internet. Sixty-five percent of respondents said they had bought at least as many books as they had before using on-line services, Mr. Friedman said, while 29 percent said they had increased purchases. The respondents were 162 faculty members at 136 institutions in 20 countries.

"The survey presents information on a group of people who already buy books at a higher rate than the average population and who also use Internet communication services at a higher rate," Mr. Friedman said.

"People learn more about the material that interests them," over the Net, he said.

Internet address: CyberScape@iuhlib.demon.co.uk

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 4-8

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

Expected Hong Kong: The Cable & Satellite Asia '95 Conference at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center.

New Delhi: Communications India exhibition organized by Exhibitions India on communication systems and related technologies. Dec. 4 - Dec. 7; Delhi Tourism and Travel Show opens. Dec. 7 - Dec. 10; India International Food and Bar Show. Dec. 8 - Dec. 11.

Monday Dec. 4

Philippines: The government starts selling shares and covered warrants in the Philippine National Bank.

Tokyo: Ministry of Finance releases trade balance for the first 20 days of November; Vice Finance Minister Kyousuke Shinozawa's press conference.

Tuesday Dec. 5

Hong Kong: Microsoft holds Chinese Windows 95 launch at the Sheraton Hotel, Kowloon.

Taipei: November consumer price index.

Tokyo: Cabinet ministers news conference; Average October lending rate.

Wednesday Dec. 6

Fukuoka, Japan: Keidanren president, Shochiro Toyota, holds press conference.

Tokyo: Japan Mini Vehicle Association releases November sales; Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura holds regular press conference.

Thursday Dec. 7

Taipei: Taiwan imports and exports for November; gold import figures for November.

Tokyo: Vice Finance Minister Kyousuke Shinozawa holds press conference; Toami Corp. auctions shares in initial public offering.

Friday Dec. 8

Hong Kong: The government reports volume and price statistics for external trade in September.

Tokyo: Bank of Japan releases survey of business sentiment for November; Subaru Co. auctions shares as part of its initial public offering.

Europe

Frankfurt: Final M3 money supply data for October possible.

Madrid: Bank of Spain expected to publish figures on foreign currency reserves. Reserves rose by \$58.5 million in October to \$37.7 billion.

London: First-half earnings for General Electric Co.; full-year earnings for Compass Group, Greenalls Group.

Brussels: Belgian November unemployment figures.

London: November M0 money supply figures.

Speyer, Germany: Bundesbank chief economist, Otmir Issing, speaks on European monetary union.

London: October housing starts; first-half earnings for Midlands Electricity.

Stuttgart: Porsche AG holds annual earnings conference.

Frankfurt: EU Finance Commissioner Yves-Thibault de Silguy attends a meeting of the European Monetary Institute.

Copenhagen: November oil output.

London: October industrial and manufacturing production figures released; October cyclical indicators.

Paris: Final third-quarter employment.

Rome: Final November consumer price inflation figures.

Baden-Baden: Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac meet for French-German summit.

Nuremberg, Germany: November unemployment report.

Wiesbaden, Germany: Third-quarter gross domestic product.

Bern: November unemployment figures.

London: Third-quarter construction output.

Voorburg, Netherlands: November consumer prices. Consumer prices rose 1.3 percent October.

Americas

Anaheim, California: The PowerGen '95 Americas Conference and Exhibition presented by Power Engineering. Dec. 5 - Dec. 7.

Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands: "Offshore Funds: Accessing Overseas Investor Markets from Tax-Advantaged Domiciles," with sessions on investing in emerging markets. Dec. 3 - Dec. 7.

Buenos Aires: Government releases details of Argentine retail, wholesale price indices for November.

Washington: The U.S. Agriculture Department's weekly report on planting progress; personal income and spending for October.

Buenos Aires: October trade data.

Dearborn, Michigan: Ford Motor Co. releases November sales.

New York: Johnson Redbook releases weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores.

Washington: Commerce Department reports October construction spending; October leading indicators; October factory orders; U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery use.

Ottawa: Third-quarter industrial capacity rates.

Mexico City: Mexican central bank releases November's inflation rate; September industrial production.

Washington: Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; weekly money supply; October consumer credit.

Mexico City: October official trade balance figures.

Washington: November unemployment; change in nonfarm payrolls (forecast: an increase of 192,000); October new home sales; October housing completions.



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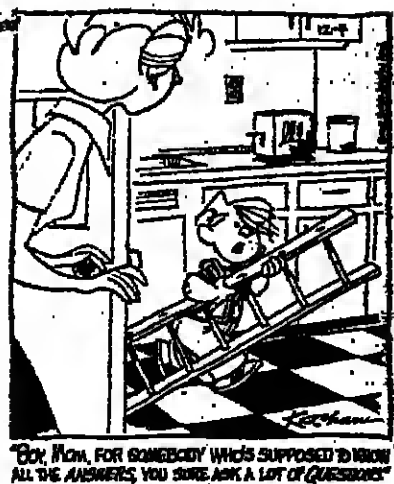
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Consolidated trading for week
ended Friday, Dec. 1.
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PEANUTS



Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SPORTS

Florida Wins 3rd Straight SEC Title

Stage Is Set for Showdown With No. 1 Nebraska

The Associated Press

Florida has won another Southeastern Conference championship. Now comes the real test for the second-ranked Gators.

Danny Wuerffel, making one last bid for this year's Heisman Trophy, threw for 276 yards and two touchdowns and Ben Hanks

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

gave the overlooked Florida defense a score of its own with a 95-yard fumble return Saturday night as the Gators routed Arkansas, 34-3, in the SEC title game.

Next for Florida (12-0) is the top-ranked and defending national champion, Nebraska, (11-0) in the Fiesta Bowl on Jan. 2.

Arkansas (8-4), a surprise winner of the SEC's Western Division, will have to settle for a spot in the Carquest Bowl against North Carolina.

Florida continued its domination of the SEC, winning the championship game for the third year in a row. But for the first time, Steve Spurrier's "Fun-n-Gun" team can actually win something bigger than a conference title.

Wuerffel, who pushed his name back into contention for the Heisman with a 443-yard performance against Florida State the previous week, completed 20 of 28 passes, including touchdowns of 22 yards to Chris Doering and 29 to Ike Hilliard.

Wuerffel, the game's MVP, extended his own SEC record to 35 touchdowns passes this season. Only a junior, he also became the leading TD passer in conference history with 75, surpassing the mark of 74 set by the former Florida quarterback Shane Matthews, and finished the regular season with a pass efficiency rating of 178.4 — the highest in NCAA history.

But his performance, in the face of almost constant blitzing by the Razorbacks, might not be enough to overcome the Heisman favorites, Tommie Frazier of Nebraska and Eddie George of Ohio State, and the perception that Wuerffel's numbers are aided by Spurrier's pass-heavy system.

Arkansas needed to play a perfect game

and wound up making four turnovers, a startling number for a team that came in leading the SEC with a turnover ratio of plus-13.

Florida went ahead for good on its first possession, with Wuerffel completing six straight passes for 73 yards, capped by the touchdown to Doering. Wuerffel himself scored on a one-yard sneak after Teako Brown came up with the first interception of Barry Lunney and returned it to the Arkansas 47.

The Gators led, 17-3, at halftime. Then Wuerffel put together a lightning-quick drive in the third quarter. He needed only three plays to go 66 yards, completing a 36-yard pass to Hilliard before the 29-yard touchdown.

The Razorbacks' sophomore Madre Hill, who had rushed for more than 1,300 yards, sprained his left knee midway through the first quarter, returned for one play in the second and went down again. He gained only 21 yards on seven carries.

No. 9 Texas 16, No. 16 Texas A&M 6 Texas clinched the last Southwestern Conference championship on Saturday when Ricky Williams, a freshman, scored two touchdowns against the nation's top defense. No. 9 Texas also snapped No. 16 Texas A&M's 31-game home winning streak.

The Longhorns (10-1 overall, 7-0 SWC) will play in either the Orange or Sugar bowls while the Aggies' (8-3, 5-2) consolation prize is a game against Michigan on Dec. 29 in the Alamo Bowl at San Antonio.

Texas snapped a four-game losing streak to the Aggies and gave John Mackovic his first victory in the series after three losses. It was the first Texas triumph at Kyle Field since 1983.

Williams, who broke Earl Campbell's school rushing record for freshmen, scored on a 21-yard run in the first half, then produced 62 of the 79 yards in a critical third-quarter drive that he finished, scoring from three yards out.

The 6-foot, 225-pound (1.82 meters, 102 kilograms) Williams, rushed 24 times for

163 yards. He has 990 yards rushing to Campbell's 928 in 1974.

A crowd of 76,221 watched the SWC good-bye game between the Aggies and Longhorns. It was the sixth-largest crowd in Kyle Field history.

Houston 18, Rice 17 Saturday's other SWC game brought the curtain down on the conference in style.

Chuck Clements threw two fourth-quarter touchdown passes, capping the second with a two-point conversion loss with 1:19 to play, and Rice (2-8-1, 1-6 SWC) missed a 38-yard field goal with 12 seconds left to give Houston (2-9, 2-5) an 18-17 victory Saturday in the final game of the 81-year-old league.

Rice officials did all they could to make sure this was the last game, refusing to allow Texas's game against Texas A&M to take center stage. The game started 90 minutes after the other one began.

As a result, the SWC went out the way it came in — with the Owls losing. Rice fell, 26-0, to Baylor on Oct. 8, 1915, in the league's first game.

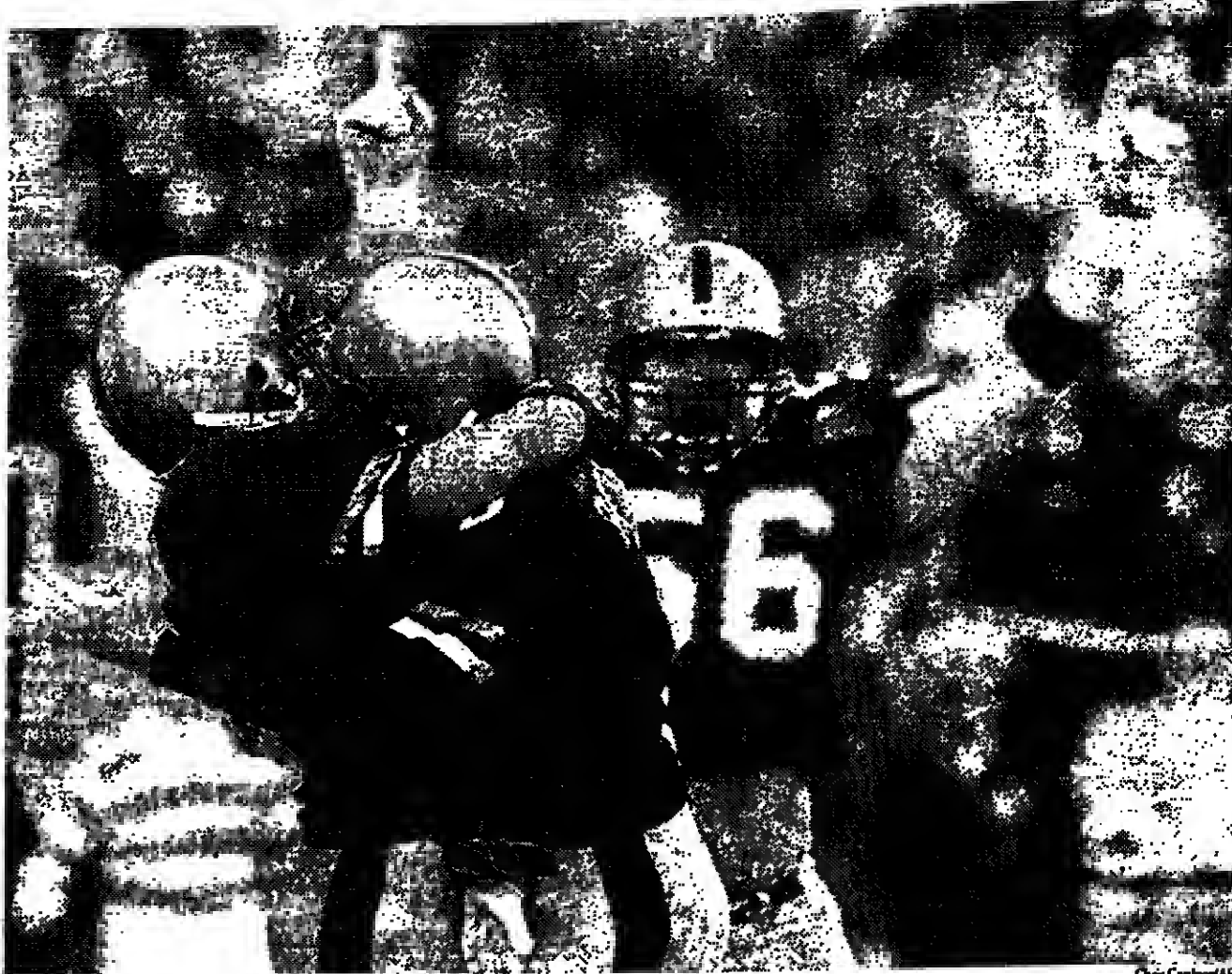
In between, the SWC produced four national champions, five Heisman Trophy winners and a long list of great players. Most of them were Texas kids who grew up and stayed close to home.

Not many people thought enough of the historic finale to show up Saturday. Only 28,400 people filtered into the 70,000-seat Rice Stadium.

There were some bows to the school's football history, a few jabs at SWC rivals, and a funeral: eight people dressed as the mascots of each SWC school served as pallbearers for a coffin, then a fat lady sang.

After the game ended, the scoreboard went blank. Then Dick Hudson of Katy, Texas, a fan drawn at random from about 1,800 entries, flipped a switch and the entire stadium went dark at 7:10 P.M.

Texas, Texas A&M, Texas Tech and Baylor are joining the Big 12, an expanded version of the Big Eight. Rice, Texas Christian and SMU are joining the Western



Army's Derek Klein, left, hugging J. Parker, as Mike Wells, a tackle, celebrates Parker's winning point against Navy.

Athletic Conference, while Houston will be a member of the new Conference USA.

There were plenty of reasons for the league's demise, from widespread cheating that led to nearly every school going on probation to increased competition from pro sports in Texas.

Still, after 81 years it came down to the last second.

Army 14, Navy 13 John Conroy's one-yard touchdown plunge with 1:03 left capped a 19-play, 99-yard drive and lifted Army to victory over Navy, its fourth straight victory in the series.

It was the 96th meeting of the service teams and the fourth year in a row that the game was decided by two or fewer points.

Army (5-5-1) began the drive at its own one-yard line after Navy (5-6) elected to go for a touchdown on fourth and goal, leading 13-7. Chris McCoy's pass was off the mark in the end zone and the Cadets took over.

After Conroy, who carried 22 times for 74 of Army's 239 rushing yards, scored his second touchdown, making it 13-13, J. Parker made the extra point, giving Army the lead in front of 68,853 at Veterans Stadium.

Teenager's Shot Lifts Panthers Over Whalers

The Associated Press

Ed Jovanovski, the No. 1 pick in the 1994 NHL draft, scored his first career goal midway through the third period to help the Florida Panthers beat the Hartford Whalers, 5-3.

Florida, which had dropped behind Philadelphia in the Atlantic Division after

NHL ROUNDOUP

losing two games in a row, took a 3-1 lead in the second period Saturday, then received the eventual winning goal from Jovanovski, one of three 19-year-olds in the league.

Radek Dvorak, Mike Hough and Scott Mellanby scored consecutive goals to give the visiting Panthers a two-goal lead midway through the second period, and Rob Neidermayer added a goal late in the third. Jeff O'Neill, Robert Kron and Brendan Shanahan scored for the Whalers.

Islanders 4, Devils 1 Patrick Flatley's first goal of the season triggered a three-goal first period, and New York, the host, went on to victory over New Jersey only hours after firing the team's general manager, Don Maloney.

Zigmund Palffy and Bob Sweeney also had first-period goals to give the Islanders their second straight victory, the first time this season they've accomplished that feat.

The Islanders, who went into the game with the second-worst record in the league, fired Maloney earlier in the day. Darcy Regier took over as acting GM.

Bruins 6, Sabres 4 In Boston, Jozef Stumpel scored one goal and assisted on two others to run his point-scoring streak to eight games as Boston defeated Buffalo. Scott Bailey, who gave up five goals in less than a period and a half to Pittsburgh on Thursday, returned to the Boston net and stopped 21 shots.

Red Wings 11, Canadiens 1 Vyacheslav Kozlov had his first career four-goal game as Detroit crushed Montreal for its fourth straight victory.

Sergei Fedorov had a goal and four assists, and Igor Larionov had a goal and three assists as the Red Wings embarrassed the Canadiens before their home crowd with five goals in each of the first two periods. Together, Detroit's five Russian players had 15 points.

Montreal is winless in its last five games.

Blackhawks 2, Jets 2, Jeremy Roenick scored with 34 seconds left in the third period, giving Chicago a tie with Winnipeg, playing at home.

Alexei Zhamnov had scored with 53 seconds left in the third to give the Jets a 2-1 lead. The Blackhawks pulled their goaltender, Ed Belfour, for the extra attacker to help get the tie.

Blues 7, Oilers 3 Shayne Corson and Brett Hull each had two goals as visiting St. Louis beat Edmonton for its third straight victory.

Corson, who also had an assist, scored both goals on the power play. All five of his goals this season have come when the team had the man advantage.

Rangers 4, Senators 2 Pat Verbeek scored three goals and assisted on a fourth as visiting New York beat struggling Ottawa.

Verbeek's hat trick moved the Rangers' point-leader past Mark Messier among New York goal scorers. Verbeek has 16 goals and 19 assists for 35 points in 27 games.

Mighty Ducks 4, Maple Leafs 4 Mats Sundin capped a three-goal third period as Toronto rallied to tie the Anaheim.

Doug Gilmour, Mike Gartner and Benoit Hogue also scored for the host Maple Leafs, who trailed 4-1 entering the final period.

Sharks 5, Capitals 3 Jeff Friesen had two goals, including a dramatic penalty shot, to lead San Jose and its new coach, Jim Wiley, to a victory over visiting Washington.

Ray Whitney, the left wing, gave Wiley his first NHL victory when he broke a 3-3 tie at 3:36 of the third period with a power-play goal. The woeful Sharks fired Coach Kevin Constantine just before the game.

Stars 2, Kings 2 Rob Cowie, a Los Angeles defenseman, blasted in a 50-foot slap shot with 11:14 to go in the third period as the Kings, playing at home, tied Dallas.

Cowie's third goal of the season beat the screened Stars goaltender, Andy Moog, on the stick side from just inside the blue line.

New Jersey Rally Edges Cleveland

The Associated Press

Kevin Edwards hit a go-ahead jumper with 35 seconds left, and the New Jersey Nets remained unbeaten at home by rallying from a 17-point second-half deficit to beat the Cleveland Cavaliers, 79-78.

The Nets' defensive play gave them their sixth straight victory at home and a season-high three-game winning streak. It held Cleveland to 28 second-half points and just five in the final 4:46, when New Jersey closed the game Saturday with a 13-5 spurt.

The loss snapped a four-game winning streak for the Cavaliers, led by Chris Mills' 17 points.

The Nets were forced to play with just eight players because Shawn Bradley and two others obtained in Thursday's trade with Philadelphia weren't in uniform, and their leading scorer, Armon Gilliam, was nursing a sprained ankle.

Jayson Williams had 17 points and a career-high 17 rebounds for New Jersey. Kenny Anderson, who had 39 the previous night against Boston, was held to just two.

Kliefers 94, 76ers 85 Despite a fall that required five stitches in his chin, Patrick Ewing scored 19 points, and New York handed Philadelphia its 10th straight loss. Ewing fell face-first with 7:58 left in the first quarter and was taken to the locker room, where he needed stitches to close a cut. He came back to start the second period.

The Knicks, who also got 18 points and 13 rebounds from Anthony Maso, have beaten the 76ers six straight times and have won 22 of the last 26 meetings, including eight of nine at the Spectrum.

Jerry Stackhouse had 23 points and Clarence Weatherspoon had 20 points and 14 rebounds for the 76ers.

Bulls 135, Celtics 107 Robert Pack scored 14 of his 26 points in the first quarter, and Washington took advantage of 58 percent shooting for a victory over Boston. Chris Webber added 21 points for Washington; which snapped a three-game losing streak Juwan Howard had 17 points and 11 rebounds.

Todd Day got 18 points off the bench to lead Boston. David Wesley had 15 and Dana Barros 14 for the Celtics, who have lost four of their last five games.

Pistons 104, Hawks 96 Grant Hill scored 24 points, 13 rebounds and 11 assists for his second career triple-double as Detroit defeated Atlanta.

Joe Dumars added 19 off the bench for Detroit. Hunter nearly gave the Pistons a second triple-double, finishing with 14 points, 10 assists and eight rebounds.

Ehlo led the Hawks with 17, and Webb and Blaylock had 14 each.

Rockets 113, Hornets 98 Clyde Drexler scored a season-high 41 points as Houston

NBA ROUNDOUP

beat Charlotte to climb into a first-place tie with Utah in the Midwest Division.

Charlotte, losing for the eighth time in 10 road games, never figured out how to stop Drexler, who finished 17-of-23 along with six assists and six rebounds. The Hornets were led by Larry Johnson's 23 points.

Hakeem Olajuwon added 19 for the Rockets but played only 32 minutes because of foul trouble.

Spurs 101, Suns 93 David Robinson had 37 points and 15 rebounds as San Antonio led an 18-point third-quarter lead slip away before beating Phoenix.

Phoenix had the lead down to four points with nine minutes left in the game, but the Spurs answered with an 11-3 run and were never seriously threatened again.

Charles Barkley, who had 34 points and 18 rebounds, did his best to bring the Suns back. He scored 14 points in the fourth quarter while hitting eight-of-eight free throws in the last seven minutes.

Huggins 109, Timberwolves 105 Dikembe Mutombo had 22 points, 16 rebounds and 10 blocked shots as Denver defeated Minnesota for the ninth straight time.

Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf added 24 points, and Dale Ellis scored 20 points, becoming the 12th active player and the 71st in NBA

history to reach 15,000 career points. Tom Gugliotta scored 25 points for Minnesota.

Bulls 104, Clippers 96 Michael Jordan scored seven of his 37 points down the stretch and grabbed 11 rebounds to blunt a Los Angeles comeback and give Chicago Bulls a victory.

Brian Williams scored 19 of his 24 points in the third quarter to help the Clippers erase the 18-point deficit they took into the second quarter. But the Bulls recovered as Scottie Pippen had 21 points and tied a season high with 13 rebounds.

Chicago ended a seven-game, 12-day road trip with its third straight victory.

Kings 109, Magic 106 Brian Grant capped a season-high 27-point performance with two clutch free throws at the finish and Sacramento snapped Orlando's six-game winning streak.

Two free throws by Dennis Scott made it a one-point game with 44 seconds remaining. Nick Anderson and Scott missed 3-point shots, and Grant was fouled on a rebound, going to the line and making both free throws with 11 seconds to go.

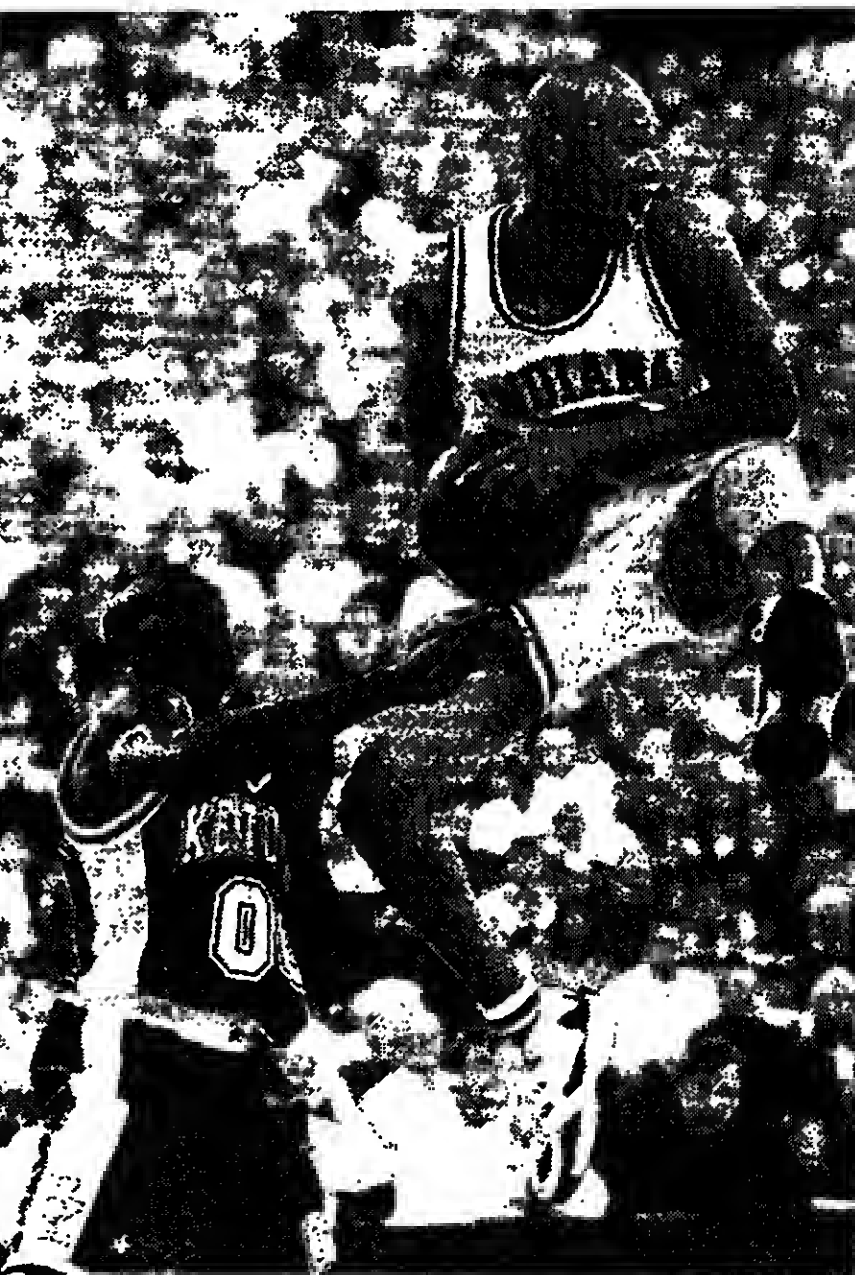
Anfernee Hardaway topped the Magic with 22 points but connected with only six of his 21 shots.

Warriors 100, Pacers 97 Latrell Sprewell made two free throws with six seconds left, and Golden State withstood a flurry of three-pointers at the end to beat Indiana.

Derrick McKey's three-point try at the buzzer bounced off the rim after Eddie Johnson and Reggie Miller each hit two three-pointers in the final 1:12.

Joe Smith, a rookie, scored 20 points to lead the Warriors, who shook up their lineup by starting B.J. Armstrong in place of Tim Hardaway. It was the first time in 383 games that Hardaway had not started a game in which he was available to play, a streak dating back to his rookie season in 1989.

Rony Seikaly added 19 points and 14 rebounds for the Warriors. Miller's 28 points led Indiana, which had the services of Rick Smith for the first time this season after his activation from the injured list.



Indiana's Sharron Wilkerson keeping a rebound from Kentucky's Tony Delk.

Illini Ends Duke Basketball Streak

The Associated Press

Duke's big streak is finally over.

Kiwanne Garris made three key steals in the final moments as Illinois built a big first-half lead then hung on in one of college basketball's more hostile environments to top No. 12 Duke, 75-65.

The victory broke the Blue Devils' 12-year home winning streak against non-conference teams.

"I'm not going to do like some football coaches, they go get a victory over some outstanding program and then they will say, 'I knew we were going to do it before the game,'" said Illinois' coach, Lou Henson, seventh on the career victory list. "I'm not about to say that because I don't know that. We had to have some balls bounce right and that's how we did it."

The Fighting Illini (3-0) snapped Duke's 95-game winning streak Saturday against non-Atlantic Coast Conference teams in Cameron Indoor Stadium by forcing seven turnovers in the final 2:17. The streak dates back to Louisville's victory at Duke in January 1983.

Duke (4-1) lost for only the second time in the last 18 meetings against schools from the Big Ten.

Garris, who didn't start because of a strained groin muscle, gave Illinois the lead for good at 61-60 when he stole the ball at midcourt off Jeff Capel and drove in for a layup.

"I was just trying to play good, hard-nosed defense," Garris said of his key thefts. "The first steal, I just wanted to play around with him and try to make him lose the ball

and fortunately he hit it off his leg." The score was the 12th lead change of the second half after Illinois had led by as many as 16 in the first period. Less than 30 seconds later, Garris stole a pass underneath Duke's basket and made a pair of free throws.

Garris, Illinois' leading scorer, then stole Duke's inbound pass, leading to another basket and sealing the Blue Devils' fate. He finished with 18 points — 12 in the final 4:24.

Capel led the Blue Devils with 27. Illinois won despite missing 15 of its 25 free throws, missing two of its first 15. But Illinois made seven of eight down the stretch, including six in a row by Garris.

"We couldn't buy a free throw," Henson said. "How many games are you going to win when you do that?"

No. 17 North Carolina 87, No. 18 Stanford 83 Dante Calabria gave No. 17 North Carolina its second injury scare in as many nights before limping back to lead the Tar Heels to victory over No. 16 Stanford in the Tournament of Champions title game in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Calabria collapsed in agony with a twisted left ankle less than three minutes into the game. But the Tar Heels' lone senior starter hobbled back in with his ankle taped for a 17-point, three-assist performance that helped North Carolina (5-1) capture the tournament title for the fourth consecutive year.

The Tar Heels held Stanford (3-2) to 29 percent shooting in the first half and weren't threatened the rest of the way in improving their record against the Cardinal to 7-0.

A SEASON



IN TURMOIL

Starting in the fall of 1993, *A Season in Turmoil* begins with Greg LeMond trying once more to return to the high level of a Tour de France winner and ends in July 1995 with LeMond retired because of illness. Lance Armstrong succeeds LeMond as the great American star in bicycle racing, winning a stage in the 1995 Tour de France.

In this book, author Samuel Aht portrays many other leading cyclists, including British, French, Spanish and Italian riders, in addition to LeMond and Armstrong.

Samuel Aht is currently Associate Editor of the International Herald Tribune and the author of *Breakaway*, *Tour de France, Champion*, *LeMond and In High Gear*.

A Season in Turmoil is available from your local bookseller or directly from the publisher:

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Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Newcastle Advance Slowed By Scrappy Wimbledon

Atletico and PSV Slip but Not Milan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dean Holdsworth denied Newcastle United's championship ambitions on Sunday night as Wimbledon defiantly shared a six-goal tie in the English Premier League.

Holdsworth's double strike at Selhurst Park prevented Newcastle from increasing its lead over second-place Manchester United, which tied 1-1 at home Saturday against Chelsea.

Newcastle played irresistible soccer in the first half but somehow ended it just one goal ahead. Les Ferdinand gave the visitors the lead with a close-range goal after nine minutes, but Holdsworth equalized after 18 minutes with a right-foot volley, and Efan Ekoku put Wimbledon ahead two minutes later.

Ferdinand scored from close range again in the 29th minute and then set up Newcastle's third whipping in a low pass that Kenny Cunningham, a Wimbledon defender, deflected into his own net.

Wimbledon equalized again in the 66th minute when Holdsworth pounced on a rebound to head home.

Italy's Liberian striker George Weah showed his lethal finishing touch with a late win for Milan against Lazio in Rome on Sunday. The 1-0 helped Milan open a four-point gap in Serie A.

Weah rounded off an 87th minute counterattack to make amends for a series of missed chances in the first half.

Milan tops the table with 27 points, four ahead of Parma, which owed its 1-1 tie at Napoli to Gianfranco Zola's second half penalty against his old club.

Fausto Pizzi had given the Neapolitans a 35th-minute lead after they had hit bar and post with efforts from Massimo Agostini and Alain Boghossian. Fiorentina moved into third, one point behind Parma, after Gabriel Batistuta's goal earned it a last-gasp win at Padova.

The Fiorentina club was joined by Atlanta, only promoted from Serie B last season, which notched its fourth consecutive victory, 3-1, over Venezia, with two goals from Sandro Tovalieri.

Internazionale continued its rehabilitation under its English coach, Roy Hodgson, recovering from the third-minute dismissal of Gianluca Festa to defeat Cremonese, 2-0, with goals from Javier Zanetti and Massimo Zanetti.

Juventus, the champions, inspired by a Gianluca Vialli's hat-trick 5-0 humiliated its Turin rival Torino in Sunday's game.

Spain's Atletico Madrid missed a chance to extend its lead at the top of the Spanish first division Sunday after losing, 2-1, at Real Betis, which became the first team this season to score more than one goal against Atletico.

Atletico stayed one point ahead of Barcelona, which could only manage a 1-1 tie at home to Racing Santander, and two points clear of Espanyol, which lost 1-0 to bottom-placed Rayo Vallecano in games played on Saturday.

José Molina, the goalkeeper, a key figure in Atletico's recent revival, was involved in a defensive mix-up leading to the first Betis goal, scored by Robert Jarni after 29 minutes.

Luboslav Penev equalized for Atletico from the penalty spot shortly afterward, the Bulgarian's first goal since scoring six in the opening four games of the season. But within six minutes another defensive bungle allowed Pier Cherubino to put Betis ahead again.

Atletico's next fixture is against Barcelona, which was disappointing in its 1-1 draw at home to Racing Santander.

The Camp Nou crowd, which has seen Racing equalize after Mehlo Kodro gave Barcelona the lead, kissed Johan Cruyff's team at the final whistle.

Barcelona's local rival, Espanyol, lost a scrappy match to bottom-placed Rayo Vallecano after goalkeeper Toni Jimenez let a free kick through his legs.

Compostela, playing only its second season in the top division, took over fourth spot thanks to a 3-1 home victory over Albacete with two goals from the Nigerian forward Christopher Oke.

Deportivo Coruña seems to be recovering the form that has made it a title contender in recent seasons. John Toshack's team was led to a 2-0 victory at Mérida by Adolfo Aldama, who scored the first goal and set up the second for the Spanish international Javier Manjarriz.

Real Madrid's stylish 4-1 victory against Sevilla on Saturday moved the title holder up to fifth. Real, which at one stage had four teenagers on the field, went 3-0 up in only 22 minutes.

Netherlands' PSV Eindhoven missed the chance to close the gap on the Dutch first division leader, Ajax Amsterdam, on Saturday, losing 2-1 at home to Sparta Rotterdam. PSV stays five points adrift of

Ajax, whose Sunday match against Willem II Tilburg was postponed due to a threatened police strike.

Eindhoven dominated early on, taking the lead after 10 minutes through a free kick from the midfielder Luc Nilis.

PSV appeared to throttle back, perhaps to save strength for Tuesday's UEFA Cup game in Germany with Werder Bremen.

Sparta seized its chance and took advantage with Arjan van der Laan and Dennis de Noijer scoring to win, 2-1.

Germany's Bayern Munich thumped Schalke, 4-0, at home to keep the pressure on the German league leaders, Borussia Dortmund, in the penultimate round of action before the winter break.

The Swiss international Ciriaco Sforza gave the Bavarians a 1-0 halftime lead.

Mehmet Scholl, Christian Zörner and Bulgarian Emil Kostadinov finished off the rout in the second half.

Bayern stayed just two points behind Dortmund, the reigning champion, which gained a largely disappointing 3-1 victory over 1860 Munich on Friday.

AFRICA Orlando Pirates came from behind with 10 minutes to tie 2-2 against ASEC in the first leg of the African Champions' Cup final Saturday at FNB stadium in Soweto.

The game was marred by crowd violence as Pirates fans attacked supporters from the Ivory Coast club after the South African team's captain, Innocent Mkwangwa, was sent off in the 36th minute.

The match was held up for 10 minutes. One woman was injured as ASEC fans spilled over the railings and on to the field at Soccer City to escape a barrage of missiles and bottles.

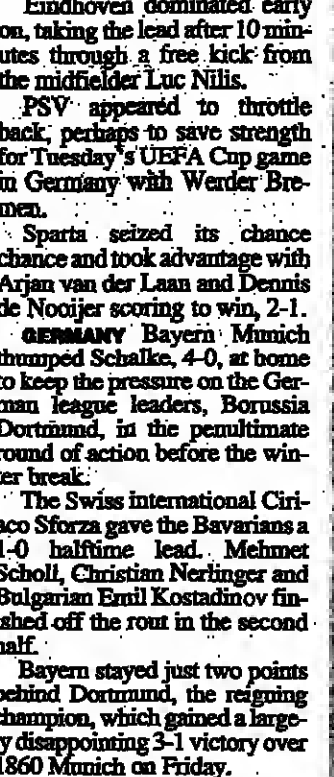
The Pirates, roared on by a 50,000 crowd, had gone ahead in five minutes when the midfielder, Mikhaile beat Diarra from an acute angle.

ASEC equalized after 19 minutes as John Zaki scored and took the lead after 32 minutes when a corner kick by Donald Sie curled straight into the goal. Gavin Lane equalized for the Pirates with a header in the 42nd minute.

BRAZIL The Brazilian soccer star Edmundo said on Sunday a car accident in which at least two people died was not his fault. "I'm convinced I didn't cause it," the striker for the Rio de Janeiro club Flamengo said.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Newcastle United's winger David Ginola, right, closely pursued by a Wimbledon defender, Kenny Cunningham.



Newcastle United's winger David Ginola, right, closely pursued by a Wimbledon defender, Kenny Cunningham.

U.S. Skier Takes Women's Downhill Race

Venezuela's Swim Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Picabo Street of the United States won the first women's World Cup downhill ski race of the season Sunday with a time of one minute, 26.61 seconds.

Street is the defending champion in that specialty. She won six races last winter and this victory was her sixth in a row, matching the run in 1980-81 run of Manie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland.

The race at Lake Louise, Alberta, had been postponed from the day before because of a snowstorm. Saturday's race was called off after 29 racers from a field of 55 had left the start gate. Street was 15th when the race was scrubbed.

After Sunday's victory Street said: "I skied with my little tiger out that had been hiding inside of me somewhere."

"I had to find him and bring him to the surface. Today I skied aggressively. I attacked the course where I didn't attack yesterday."

Warwara Zelenskaja of Russia, was in the lead on Saturday and on the verge of winning her first ever World Cup ski race in seven years of trying, with a time of one minute, 26.40 seconds.

"I wish the weather could wait for a few more races," said a crying Zelenskaja. On Sunday she finished third behind Katja Seizinger of Germany.

On Saturday, Lasse Kjus's long quest for a World Cup victory finally ended when he won the season's first men's super-giant slalom race at Vail, Colorado.

After four second-place finishes this season and eight in his career, the Norwegian posted a time of one minute, 34.15 seconds, then waited anxiously to see if his time would hold up.

Kjus showed no nerves on the course, but was a bundle of anxiety at the finish.

"I feel sick. I can't stand the waiting," said Kjus, who had to wait for nearly everyone to finish.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Francisco Sanchez of Venezuela caught everyone by surprise by winning the 50-meter freestyle on the last day of the world short course championships at Copacabana Beach, Rio de Janeiro. The organizers did not have a recording of his national anthem. It had to be sung by team members and officials.

Daniel Kowalski of Australia won his third gold medal in the men's 1,500 meters. Australia finished atop the medals table with 12 golds and 26 medals in all. China was second with five golds and four other medals. The United States, with one gold and two bronze finished 11th, just behind Denmark.

Latin America won two golds on the last day. Brazil took the men's 4 by 100-meter freestyle relay. Rodolfo Falco of Cuba claimed his second victory in the 100-meter backstroke.

Swimming World Cup Results

Leading results Sunday of a men's World Cup swimming competition on Olympic hill in Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada, Dec. 10.

50 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

100 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

200 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

400 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

800 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

1,600 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

3,200 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

6,400 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

12,800 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

25,600 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

51,200 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

102,400 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

204,800 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

409,600 meters freestyle: 1. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 1:26.47; 2. Patrick O'Brien, Australia, 1:28.61; 3. Xosha Gipsack, Switzerland, 1:28.74; 4. Fredrik Hovberg, Sweden, 1:28.76; 5. Roland Asmus, Austria, 1:28.97; 6. Franco Ceronio, Switzerland, 1:29.08; 7. Kenneth Svensen, Norway, 1:29.01; 8. Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 1:29.05.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Warwara Zelenskaja flying in the downhill at Lake Louise.



Warwara Zelenskaja flying in the downhill at Lake Louise.

Atherton Fights On As England Faces Loss

Reuters

Mike Atherton stood almost alone with a defiant, unbeaten 82 as England strove to avoid defeat after being set 479 to win the second test against South Africa. By the end of the fourth day, Sunday, England had struggled to 167 for four.

The England captain survived a fierce contest with fast bowler Allan Donald in four hours and 49 minutes at the crease.

England made a good start to its second innings. Atherton and Alec Stewart put on 75 runs before Brian McMillan, who had earlier made a 100 not out in South Africa's second innings, bowled Stewart and Mark Ramprakash.

McMillan's unbeaten 100 overshadowed Jack Russell's record 11th catch in the match as South Africa declared at 346 for nine.

In Sydney, captain and opener Mark Taylor survived a torrid spell Sunday by Pakistan's leg-spinner Mushtaq Ahmed to leave the third and final test evenly balanced as the home team chased 247 runs for victory. Taylor, the most prolific batsman of the series, remained unbeaten on 49 not out after Australia lost two early wickets in their second innings.

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | Pct | GB |
|--------------|----|---|------|-------|
| Orlando | 13 | 3 | .813 | |
| Atlanta | 10 | 7 | .769 | 1 1/2 |
| New York | 11 | 4 | .733 | 1 1/2 |
| New Jersey | 9 | 7 | .563 | 3 1/2 |
| Washington | 7 | 8 | .469 | 5 1/2 |
| Boston | 5 | 9 | .357 | 7 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 9 | .357 | 7 1/2 |

CENTRAL CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | Pct | GB |
|-----------|----|----|------|-------|
| Chicago | 13 | 2 | .867 | |
| Atlanta | 9 | 7 | .563 | 4 1/2 |
| Charlotte | 7 | 9 | .438 | 6 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 6 | 9 | .400 | 7 1/2 |
| Cornell | 7 | 8 | .469 | 6 1/2 |
| Toronto | 4 | 10 | .286 | 9 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 4 | 10 | .286 | 9 1/2 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | Pct | GB |
|-------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Utah | 12 | 4 | .750 | |
| Houston | 12 | 4 | .750 | |
| San Antonio | 9 | 7 | .563 | 1 1/2 |
| Dallas | 6 | 9 | .400 | 4 1/2 |
| Denver | 5 | 9 | .357 | 5 1/2 |
| Portland | 3 | 11 | .214 | 7 1/2 |
| Vancouver | 2 | 14 | .125 | 10 1/2 |

PACIFIC CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | Pct | GB |
|------------------------|----|---|------|-------|
| Seattle | 12 | 4 | .750 | |
| San Jose | 10 | 6 | .625 | 2 1/2 |
| L.A. Lakers | 7 | 8 | .469 | 5 1/2 |
| Golden State | 7 | 8 | .469 | 5 1/2 |
| Phoenix | 7 | 8 | .469 | 5 1/2 |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 8 | .469 | 5 1/2 |
| Portland Trail Blazers | 7 | 8 | .469 | 5 1/2 |

PREMIER LEAGUE

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|-----------------|---------|--------------|-----|
| Robertson | 7-15 | 7-8 | 22. |
| Philadelphia | 41 | (Wright) | 12. |
| 30 | (Piney) | | 14. |
| Philadelphia | 22 | (Stockhouse) | 13. |
| 31 (Stoudemire) | 10. | | |
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Herald Tribune SPORTS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1995

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WORLD ROUNDUP



Nick Price slipped on the last day of the Million Dollar Challenge.

Pavin Wins \$1 Million

GOLF The U.S. Open champion, Corey Pavin, shot a six-under-par 66 to win the richest individual prize in golf Sunday in the Million Dollar Challenge. Pavin pocketed the \$1 million prize with a 72-hole total of 276, 12 under par.

"It's kind of fun to win a million dollars. I've never done that before," Pavin said.

Pavin and Nick Price were even overnight but Pavin pulled steadily away. The final blow came at the par-5 14th. Price pushed his drive into deep rough and took 6 while Pavin rolled in a birdie putt for a 5-stroke lead.

Jordan Is the Top Earner

FOOTBALL Michael Jordan was the top earner among athletes for the fourth consecutive year, increasing his annual income to \$43.9 million from \$30.1 million.

The Chicago Bulls' star earned \$3.9 million in salary and \$40 million in outside income, Forbes magazine estimated.

The former heavyweight champion, Mike Tyson, out of prison and back in boxing, was second on the list at \$40 million. Deion Sanders, was third at \$22.5 million.

Michael Schumacher, the racing driver, the top non-American, was ninth at \$15 million. Steffi Graf remained the only woman on the list, 30th at \$7.5 million.

Cal Ripken Jr. was the top baseball player. He made \$11.2 million, including \$4 million in endorsement income during the year he broke Lou Gehrig's streak for consecutive games.

(AP)

French Players Fail Test

SOCCER Two more French football players have failed drug tests, it was revealed on Sunday.

Stephane Palet, the former Mulhouse striker, and the Bordeaux reserve goalkeeper, Franck Fontan, both tested positive in September for unnamed drugs. Monaco's goalkeeper, Fabien Barthez, also failed a test at the start of October after the match against Monaco.

Bruce Grobbelaar, a goalkeeper who currently faces charges of match-rigging, was suspended by his club Southampton on Saturday for failing to show up for a league match.

The Premiership banned him for two weeks and fined him two weeks' wages.

The club is upset that the player it has stood by during the current match-rigging allegations failed to return from international duty as promised. Grobbelaar had promised "hand on heart" to return to the club last Friday, but did not appear until the following Tuesday.

(Reuters)

Soccer, Page 19



Tim Gullikson (center) holds Dwight Filley Davis's silver salad bowl high, flanked (from left) by Jim Courier, Andre Agassi, Pete Sampras and Todd Martin.

Sampras Carries U.S. to Davis Cup

By Christopher Clarey
International Herald Tribune

MOSCOW—Tom Gullikson was fighting tears behind a microphone, and it was impossible not to flash back to a spotlighted tennis court in Melbourne 11 months earlier when Pete Sampras was the one fighting the tears.

"It's been such an emotional year for both of us," Sampras said after winning the Davis Cup for the United States with a 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4) victory over Yevgeni Kafelnikov of Russia. "For Tom and I to have to deal with this situation in a public arena has not been easy."

It surely has not been easy for Sampras to deal with his coach Tim Gullikson's illness. It surely has been even more difficult for Tim's twin brother, Tom, who happens to be the American Davis Cup captain.

But as symmetry would have it, both men have succeeded despite the difficulty. Sampras won that moving quarterfinal match against Jim Courier at the Australian Open. And for the last three days in Moscow, Sampras stretched his limits again to give the United States a 3-2 victory and give Tim's brother the photo opportunity every American Davis Cup captain craves: a chance to hold Dwight Filley Davis's silver salad bowl high overhead with his red-white-and-blue-clad charges gathered around him.

"I feel more happy for Tom than I do myself in some ways," Sampras said.

"We've gotten to be very close, and it's been a stressful week for him. I know he's ecstatic. I could see it in his face after we won it, and that really makes me feel good. Both those guys, Tim and Tom, are two of the nicest guys you'll find in tennis."

Luckily for Tim and Tom, they have one of the most accomplished guys in the history of tennis in their corner. At one stage, Sampras was not supposed to play singles in this Davis Cup final. At another, he was not supposed to play doubles.

But Sampras ended up doing it all against the Russians, shaking off the withdrawal of his teammate Andre Agassi and then shaking off some very sore muscles to hammer home two truths the world rankings and recent Grand Slam honor rolls already make clear:

1) The United States is the dominant nation in men's tennis.

2) Sampras is the game's No. 1 player.

"Really nothing short of phenomenal," Tom Gullikson said of Sampras's performance on the red clay that has not always been propitious for him. "With seven Grand Slam singles titles, there already should be little doubt that he goes down in the history books, but with this effort this week..."

Gullikson did not finish the thought. It was not necessary.

Sampras did not win the 31st Davis Cup

in United States history single-handedly. His taller yet somehow smaller doubles partner, Todd Martin, contributed plenty of clutch serves and returns in Saturday's pivotal 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Kafelnikov and Andrei Olhovskiy.

But Sampras did the rest of the heavy lifting all by himself. He won the Americans' first point on Friday by surviving a stomach-wrenching, five-set singles match with Andrei Chesnokov, collapsing to the ground with severe leg cramps immediately after hitting his final forehand approach shot.

As the team's physician, George Fareed, and the trainer, Bob Russo, carried Sampras off the court toward the locker room, Gullikson immediately erased any thought of using Sampras in the doubles the next day; a doubles match the Americans desperately needed to win with the score all tied at 1-1.

But for all his apparent nonchalance and middle-aged posture, Sampras has proven in the last two years that he has uncommon reserves of strength and uncommon com-

bativeness. The general public first became aware of those qualities at the 1994 U.S. Open when he fought through fatigue and foot pain for five sets against Jaime Yzaga in a losing effort.

Thanks to some speedy medical treatment, Sampras was up and hobbling around within 30 minutes of his collapse on Friday. And by the time Gullikson talked to him late that night at that former den of Cold War intrigue, the Metropolitan Hotel, Sampras told him that if he woke up feeling respectfully and his workout went well he would be available for doubles.

Richey Reneberg, the American scheduled to play with Martin for the first time, went to bed unaware of the conversation.

"I thought there was zero percent chance of Pete playing," Reneberg said.

Nonetheless, Sampras was quite stiff in the right hamstring and right arm at the beginning of the match, but after a slow start in which Martin was broken in the opening game, the Americans recovered

their balance and timing.

Ultimately, their serves and returns would prove too heavy for Kafelnikov and Olhovskiy, a team good enough to have beaten Boris Becker and Michael Stich on this very same court during the improbable semifinal victory over Germany.

"I think the Cup escaped us in the doubles," Kafelnikov said.

Fair enough, but Sampras clinched the Cup by making Kafelnikov look like a player ranked No. 60 in the world instead of No. 6. Despite lingering soreness in his hamstring and a third consecutive gellout crowd inside Olympic Stadium, Sampras came out roaring, ripping first serves, smacking running forehands at full force and even hitting winners off his weaker backhand wing. He needed only 24 minutes to take the first set, surrendering only two points on his serve on a slow surface against one of the sport's better returners.

The fan waving the banner that read, "Peter the Great, American Style," was getting lots of television time.

The banner would remain appropriate for the rest of the match, although Kafelnikov would perform much better once he abandoned his early strategy of trying to make Sampras play long rallies and started going for winners of his own.

But the Russian with the choirboy haircut would not manage to break Sampras until the 12th game of the final set, and all that did was get him into a tiebreaker.

Quite appropriately, the last point of that tiebreaker was a Sampras ace: an ace that rendered Chesnokov's 6-7 (1-7), 7-5, 6-0 victory over Courier in the final match meaningless. For the second year in a row, the Russians hosted the Davis Cup final and lost. Last year, a team full of Swedes did them in. This year, a single American was their downfall.

But all the Americans were up on the podium at the news conference when Gullikson, the captain of a Davis Cup champion for the first time, attempted to answer the question: "How does it feel?"

"Elation, relief, just overwhelmingly impressed at how good these guys are," Gullikson said. "For me personally it's been a tough year with my twin brother Tim in a much bigger competition fighting really for his life. For us to win this thing is awe."

Gullikson was already crying. Now, he couldn't continue.

"Throw me a softball question," Courier whispered to a journalist in the press room. "Improbable as it might seem, just at that moment, an eager Russian fan arrived with a gift for Gullikson, a goldfish in a bowl, and asked him to make a wish."

Gullikson sniffled, looked down at the goldfish and grinned. "I guess I'll wish for tartar sauce."

Suddenly, the Americans at the end of an emotional year were all laughing.



Pete Sampras serving in a winning effort against Yevgeni Kafelnikov.

Dolphins Steal A 21-20 Victory From Falcons In Last Seconds

The Associated Press

Irving Fryar juggled and then caught Dan Marino's 21-yard touchdown pass with 11 seconds left, giving the Miami Dolphins and their beleaguered coach, Don Shula, a 21-20 victory Sunday over the stunned Atlanta Falcons.

The Dolphins rallied from a 20-9 deficit

NFL ROUNDUP

with two touchdowns in the last eight minutes, and Marino drove them 72 yards in the final 1:49 for the winning score.

The victory ended a three-game losing streak for the Dolphins (7-6) and prevented them from falling below .500 for the first time since 1991. The comeback could also, at least for the moment, quiet critics who have argued that Shula should quit because his team has failed to meet expectations.

Atlanta (7-6), seeking its first playoff berth since 1991, has lost two in a row for the first time this season. Miami began the day trailing Buffalo, the AFC East leader, by two games, while the Falcons were one game behind first-place San Francisco in the NFC West.

The Dolphins' winning drive began at their own 28-yard line after they stopped Craig Heyward for no gain on fourth down. Marino completed four of seven passes during the drive and hobbled for a 12-yard gain one play before the touchdown. Marino completed 35 of 50 passes for 343 yards with two touchdowns and two interceptions.

Packers 24, Bengals 10 In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Brett Favre threw three touchdowns in Green Bay's victory over Cincinnati. He completed 31 of 43 passes for 339 yards, his fifth 300-yard game this year and 10th of his career. Favre's performance against the Bengals put the Packers (9-4) alone in first place in the NFC Central in December for the first time since 1972.

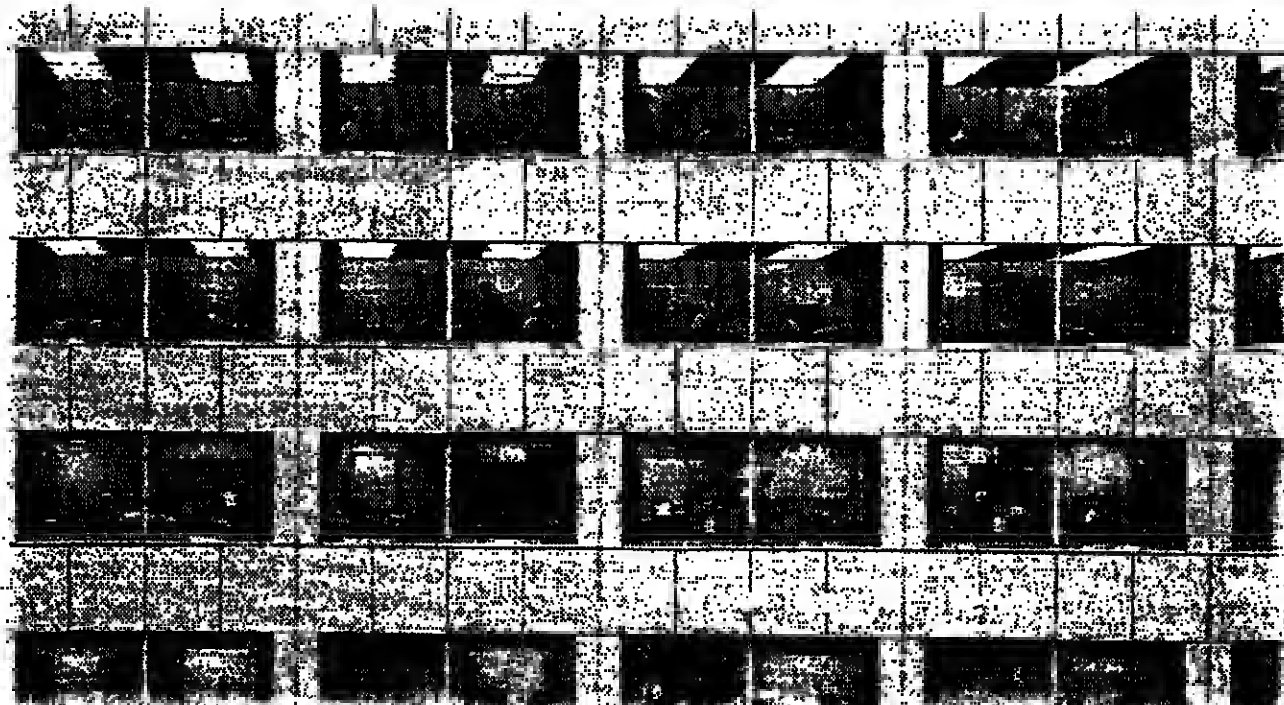
Seahawks 31, Redskins 17 Jim Everett's touchdown pass of 50 yards to Quinn Early and 69 yards to Lorenzo Neal, and Quinn Early's 66-yard run lifted the visiting Saints over New England. It was the fifth victory in six games for New Orleans (6-7), while the Patriots fell to 5-8, virtually ending their postseason hopes.

Steelers 21, Oilers 7 In Pittsburgh, Neil O'Donnell threw two touchdown passes on an otherwise off day as the Steelers wrapped up their third AFC Central championship in coach Bill Cowher's four seasons by beating Houston. Despite throwing his first three interceptions in a month, O'Donnell found Yancey Thigpen and Mark Brueker on first-half touchdown passes. Bam McNeil ran for 102 yards and a late fourth-quarter touchdown as the Steelers (9-4) won their NFL season-high sixth in a row.

Rams 24, Jets 10 Isaac Bruce broke free for two third-down touchdown receptions in St. Louis' victory. Bruce, the league's leading receiver in passing yardage, wasn't a factor for nearly three quarters, blanketed by cornerback Aaron Glenn. After the Jets made it 14-13 on Nick Lowery's 23-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter, Greg Robinson's 37-yard run set up Kyprien's second TD pass to Bruce. In all, Bruce had six receptions for 69 yards.

Panthers 14, Colts 10 Derwin Gray's face-mask penalty set up a 38-yard field goal by John Kasay with eight seconds left, giving Carolina a victory over Indianapolis, the Panthers' sixth of the season. The Colts played almost the entire second half without Jim Harbaugh, the NFL's top-rated passer. Harbaugh was sacked six times before leaving in the third quarter with a sprained right knee. His replacement, Paul Justin, also struggled, allowing the Panthers (6-7) to double the record for victories by an expansion team.

Vikings 24, Buccaneers 17 With Kris Carter and Adam Lee providing the offense, Minnesota's defense had eight sacks as the Vikings defeated Tampa Bay in Minneapolis. Trent Dilfer, sacked six times, was ejected in the third quarter for fighting with the All-Pro tackle John Randle. The Vikings (7-6) led 28-7 when the quarterback left in favor of Casey Weldon. The Vikings got a 66-yard touchdown run from Lee, the longest of his career, and Warren Moon had touchdown passes of 27 and 30 yards to Carter.



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